

PROTECTIVE IRRIGATION WORKS,
RAJPUTANA.

MEJA PROJECT

ON THE

KOTHARI RIVER
MEWAR STATE

1906.

AJMER:
SCOTTISH MISSION INDUSTRIES CO., LTD.

1906.

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MEJA PROJECT ON THE KOTHARI RIVER MEWAR STATE.

References.—Paras. 17-24; and Appendix III. of Report on the Kothari River, in Report on Irrigation in the Mewar State.

REPORT.

The site for the proposed storage reservoir on the Kothari River at Meja was selected by Col. Sir Swinton Jacob, Consulting Engineer for Irrigation in Rajputana, when he made a reconnaissance of the river in 1903, and he gave general instructions, at the same time, for the preparation of the Project. Project described

Trial surveys were then prepared under the directions of the Superintending Engineer, Protective Irrigation Works, and data collected, and an approximate estimate of the cost prepared, to enable the Durbar to decide whether detailed Plans and Estimate should be worked out. H. H. the Maharana in March 1905 asked that this should be done, and the Estimate and Plans which accompany this Report have therefore been prepared in accordance with his wishes.

The site selected for the Dam starts on the north, from the low range of rocky hills north of Meja village, and passes along above and west of the village, includes the Dam of the existing Meja tank—which will have to be raised—and joins the hill on the left bank of the river. Crossing the river on a rocky ledge the Dam runs into a sandy hill on the right bank, and continues south till high rocky ground near Kuratpura is reached.

The catchment area available below Thalla (for which a separate Project has been prepared) is 435 square miles.

The basin is a magnificent one, but Dedwas village on the left bank and Amirpura on the right will have to be removed to higher ground, and 60 wells with 483 acres of land irrigated from them will be submerged, and for these compensation has been allowed in the Estimate.

The land to be irrigated is the large area north-west of Bhilwara at present lying idle, or only cultivated in patches with rain crop, and the canal on the right bank will have to be taken through a gap in the range of hills which run parallel to the river below the Dam, and then in cutting through the ridge, till this land is commanded (see Plan No. 1).

On the left bank a large area of land is already irrigated from wells, and from the existing Meja tank and the large tank at Mandal, but there are about 1,000 acres still available. The Bhilwara land is all

visits with His Highness the Maharao, and laid the foundation stone of a new hospital, which is to take the place of the present old dispensary. From Sirohi I marched *viâ* the Desuri pass to Oodeypore, Kherwara, Dungarpore, Banswara, and Pertabgarh and thence to Mundisore. In the course of this tour I inspected the Meywar Bhil Corps at Kherwara and received visits from some of the Bhumia and Grassia Chiefs in the Meywar Hilly Tracts. I also had the pleasure of making the acquaintance of the Chiefs of Dungarpore, Banswara, and Pertabgarh, and inspected the jails and dispensaries maintained at their capitals. From Mundisore I proceeded by rail to Jodhpore and saw His Highness the Maharaja, who had just recovered from an attack of pneumonia. At Bikanir, which was next visited, I inspected a famine relief work. I then paid a second visit to Bhurtore, on which occasion I saw the Maharaja. I also exchanged visits with the Maharaja of Kerowli, who had come to Bhurtore to see me. I next went to Dholepore where I inspected a large relief work as well as the City Jail. I also opened a new hospital. Returning from Dholepore I visited Ulwar and Jeypore a second time, and then proceeded to Ajmere. There I presided over the annual meeting of the Walterkrit Rajputra Hitkarini Sabha and at a meeting to start a provincial famine fund. I also received visits from the Raja Dhiraj of Shahpura and some of the principal Istimrardars and Seths. From Ajmere I returned to Abu on the 13th March, having been on tour nearly three months.

EVENTS.

His Excellency the Viceroy accompanied by Her Excellency the Countess of Elgin made a tour in Rajputana in November 1896, in the course of which he visited Ulwar, Ajmere, Oodeypore, Chitore, Jeypore, Bikanir, and Jodhpore. His Excellency and party were everywhere received with the most cordial welcome.

The Viceroy inspected the Imperial Service Corps maintained by the Durbars of Ulwar, Jeypore, Bikanir, and Jodhpore and expressed satisfaction at their efficiency. At Ajmere His Excellency received and replied to an address presented by the Municipality, accorded interviews to the Chiefs of Bundi, Kishengarh, Jaisalmer, Tonk, and Manipur and to the Raja Dhiraj of Shahpura. The Tazimi Istimrardars of the district were also received in Durbar. His Excellency inspected the Mayo College and presided at the distribution of prizes. Lady Elgin visited the female hospitals at the places where halts were made, and at Jodhpore opened the Jaswant hospital which has been built in memory of the late Chief.

In order to commemorate Their Excellencies' visit to Bikanir, which was the first paid by a Viceroy to that State, the principal Seths of the city contributed Rs50,000 for the building of a girls' school. The institution is to be called after Her Excellency.

Maharao Raja Sir Raghubir Singh, K.C.I.E., of Bundi was appointed a Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India on the 1st January 1897.

His Highness the Maharao of Kotah was invested with full governing powers in December 1896.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India visited Bikanir in December 1896, and inspected the camel corps maintained by the State for Imperial defence.

The following deaths occurred during the year :—

On the 24th August 1896 the infant daughter of His Highness the Maharao of Kotah.

On the 1st February 1897 Maji Panwarji, the mother of the present Maharaja of Jodhpore.

On the 16th February 1897 Maji Ranawatji, the mother of the young Chief of Jaisalmir.

On the 31st March 1897 the Maji Maharaj of Jamnagar, one of the widows of the late Maharaja Mangal Singh of Ulwar.

SEASONS AND CROPS.

A statement is attached, marked A, showing the rainfall during 1896-97.

Information regarding the agricultural conditions in each State is furnished below.

In Meywar 29·56 inches of rain fell as compared with 17·23 in the previous year. Of the total quantity, 13·29 inches were registered in August, after which the rains practically ceased. The kharif crops were consequently injured, but owing to favourable winter rains the spring harvest was fair. The price of Indian-corn, the principal staple, was last month 14 seers 13 chitaeks as compared with 26 seers 9 chitacks in April 1896.

In Dungarpore and the hilly country round Kherwara the harvests were fair, the kharif being reckoned at 10 and the rabi at 11 annas in the rupee. Indian-corn was selling in April at 20 seers per rupee, whereas at the same time last year the price was 36 seers at Dungarpore and 31½ seers at Kherwara.

In the Kotra district the Indian-corn crop was good and the rabi harvest plentiful. The yield of the mhowa tree (*Bassia latifolia*) is also said to have been fairly abundant.

In Banswara, Pertabgarh, and Kushalgarh the rainfall measured 28·76, 27·38, and 36·17 inches respectively: for the preceding year the figures were 31·50, 28·74, and 28·87. The deficiency in the Indian-corn crop amounted in Pertabgarh to one anna and in Banswara and Kushalgarh to two annas in the rupee. The rabi generally was estimated at three-fourths of the ordinary outturn, but the wheat and gram crops gave a somewhat higher yield. The poppy fields when I saw them were most flourishing.

There was no distress in any of the States under the Meywar Agency.

The average rainfall in the Jeypore State totalled 17·04 inches against 19·72 in 1895-96. Prices ruled high, but there was no general distress and fodder was sufficient. In the neighbouring State of Kishengarh the spring harvest has been good and the cultivators are well off.

In Marwar the rainfall though only a little below the average was unevenly distributed. The early cessation of the monsoon caused a scarcity in the north-western portion of the State. The affected area comprises 6,000 square miles with a population of 235,000. On the 31st March 1897, 4,507 persons were employed on relief works and 1,212 were in receipt of gratuitous relief. Six hundred and ninety-five men with 285 cattle emigrated to Sindh and 4,530 men with 1,731 cattle left for Malwa. Emigration ceased after January 1897. Emigration from Marwar is customary, and not wholly the result of a bad season. The general outturn of the spring crops in the Jodhpore State is said to be good.

In Jaisalmir the rainfall was very deficient and scarcity extended over the whole State. Owing to the autumn drought and the ravages of locusts the outturn from the kharif was small. The area which can be sown with spring crops in this State is very limited. Twenty thousand two hundred and fifty-nine persons with 67,972 cattle left as usual for Sindh, Bhawalpore, and Marwar. The country being for the most part a sandy desert with a very scanty supply of water, the people must always emigrate in the hot weather. This year the number of emigrants is larger than usual, as was to be expected. For the

population that remained the relief measures undertaken were sufficient. On the last day of the year 813 persons were employed on relief works and 11 received gratuitous relief.

In Sirohi the kharif and rabi are reported to have been fairly good.

In Bundi 20·80 inches of rain fell against 22·25 inches in 1895-96. The area sown for the kharif was affected by the autumn drought, and the outturn of the spring crops is said to be much below the average. There was no necessity to open relief works in this State.

Of the three districts of the Tonk State situated in Rajputana, the Tonk pargana is the worst off. The kharif crops suffered from the want of rain in September and the area under rabi was considerably below the average. The year was one of very high prices. At the capital in the end of the year 1,546 persons were in receipt of gratuitous relief. These comprised the infirm and those unable to work. Besides this number 247 were employed at ordinary rates on public works and 823 in the Jaghir villages. There is no acute distress among the able-bodied labouring population.

In Shahpura the position was better than that of the previous year. The kharif harvests were on the whole good, the cotton crop being very good. The rabi outturn was fair, and though prices were high, there was no necessity to open relief works.

Of the Eastern States Dholepore has suffered most. The rainfall was deficient and the kharif harvest was poor. The area cultivated with wheat and other spring crops was almost entirely confined to irrigated land. The area under cultivation was consequently much below the normal but the yield was good. Relief works were opened in October 1896 and at the end of March the numbers employed were 5,124. His Highness the Maharaj Rana showed from the first an anxious solicitude for the welfare of his people, and organized and supervised the measures required for the relief of distress.

In Bhurtpore the rainfall was deficient and unevenly distributed. The kharif harvest was indifferent, but the rabi outturn was on the whole fair. In the northern part of the State the rabi crops were good, and in the southern part somewhat below the average. As soon as distress was felt, the Durbar started public works, the principal ones being reproductive works intended to preserve and improve the system of irrigation. Most of the persons employed on these works receive wages at the ordinary labour rates and are not paid according to the scale laid down in the Famine Code. Three hundred and eighty-seven persons were in receipt of gratuitous relief on the 31st March 1897.

Except in three parganas, where copious showers fell, the rainfall in Kerowli was scanty. The harvests were on the whole below the average, but owing to an excellent Bajra crop and the yield obtained from land cultivated along the banks of the Chambhal, the people have not suffered.

The rainfall in Ulwar was more copious than that of the previous year, and a larger area (155,818 bighas) was sown for the kharif, but owing to the autumn drought the yield was much below the average. The land under rabi cultivation was 49,981 bighas less than that of the preceding year. The yield from irrigated land was good and from unirrigated poor; the general outturn being consequently below the average. Owing to the high prices the condition of the cultivators was good, and the revenue demand was paid without difficulty.

In Kotah both the kharif and rabi harvests have been fair, and the people must have benefitted from the high prices obtained for their grain. Large numbers of people migrated into the State from Marwar, Bikanir, Gwalior, and

elsewhere. The Marwaris who came with their cattle found employment in carrying grain exported from the State. Much of this migration into Kotah is normal.

In the neighbouring State of Jhallawar the kharif and most of the rabi crops were good, and the poppy crops were most promising.

8·24 inches of rain fell in Bikanir as compared with 10·89 inches measured in the previous year. The rain stopped early and there was consequently an extensive failure of the kharif harvest, which is practically the only harvest in the State. The affected area comprises 18,752 square miles with a population of 58,700. On the 31st March 1897, 11,050 persons were employed on relief works and 4,266 received gratuitous relief. The principal relief work was the construction of the Ghaggar Canal on the north of the State, a work which is estimated to provide for the irrigation of a considerable tract of country.

With the exception of the sandy and desert tracts comprised in the States of Bikanir and Jaisalmir, there is no State in Rajputana in which the harvests have been so deficient as to cause a famine. The country of Bikanir and Jaisalmir has practically but one crop, and the people are to a considerable extent accustomed to the failure of that crop, and do not depend entirely on agriculture for subsistence. They always emigrate in the dry season, and if the rains fail, they must emigrate with their cattle in large numbers. The distress caused by a famine in these States is not nearly so great as would result in other countries. It is remarkable that in Bikanir out of a total land revenue of about 7½ lakhs, all but Rs80,378 was collected without pressure. Dholepore, a part of the Tonk State, and perhaps a small part of Bhurtpore, are the only other places in which there is marked distress. In Dholepore the spring harvest has been fair, though the outturn, owing to the reduction in the cultivated area, has been below the normal. Relief measures will have to be continued, but judging from the numbers on the works, the distress does not appear to increase. In the Tonk State there is distress amongst the non-cultivating classes, which is relieved by private and State charity. Generally throughout Rajputana the high prices have benefitted the cultivators, and they are able to keep grain for their own consumption, and do not suffer from scarcity. The enlightened policy adopted by almost all the Darbars of allowing the free export of grain from their States has no doubt been of much advantage to their own subjects as well as to the people of other countries.

NATIVE STATES.

Meywar.—The Maharana continues to carry on the administration of his State with the assistance of the two officials, Sahaiwala Arjan Singh and Kothari Bulwant Singh, mentioned in last year's report.

I am unable to report any improvement in the administration of police and criminal justice. Thirty-five dacoities were reported as compared with 29 in the previous year, and 39 in 1894-95.

A meteorological reporting station is to be established at Oodeypore at the expense of the Durbar.

His Highness has decided to extend the railway line from Debari, the present terminus, to his capital, a distance of 8 miles.

Dungarpore.—The administration of the Dungarpore State has somewhat improved. In the beginning of the year reports regarding the lawlessness of the Bhils gave cause for anxiety; but Major Cole, Officiating Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Meywar, who has recently concluded a short tour in Dungarpore, is able to give a better account of the condition of the State. He reports that violent crime has appreciably decreased amongst the Bhils, and that the raids formerly committed by the tribesmen in Meywar are of far less

frequent occurrence than formerly: further that there are no grounds for believing that the Patel cultivators are harrassed by the Bhils.

The Bhils of the Mandove Pal, whose lawlessness was noticed in paragraph 11 of Colonel Bignell's annual report for 1895-96, have been made to vacate their habitations in the hills, and have been settled down on more open ground. This community made no complaint to Major Cole when he was encamped in the vicinity of their new locality, but after his return to Kherwara they sent in a deputation to represent the insufficiency of the land assigned to them for cultivation, the want of the means of irrigation and the absence of mango and mhowa trees. These representations were referred to the Durbar, which has undertaken to redress the grievances. Thirty-two Bhils belonging to this Pal are employed by the Durbar to act as Chowkidars in various villages.

Limbarwara, another Pal which bore a bad reputation, has been reduced to control, and Major Cole heard no complaints against it during his tour. To keep the Bhil country in order it is most important that the Political Officers should spend as much time as possible on tour, so as to have a close acquaintance with the people and take timely steps to repress any tendency towards organized crime.

The services of Lala Izzat Rai, lately Mir Munshi in the Meywar Residency Office, have been lent on probation to the Maharawal for employment as Kamdar.

Out of a total of 1,194 criminal and civil cases instituted during the year ending the 30th June 1896, only 686 were settled, leaving 508 pending. But the Officiating Political Superintendent is hopeful that, with the aid of the new Kamdar, an improvement will be effected in the administration of criminal and civil justice.

The expenditure has again exceeded the income, but the excess is less than in the previous year, *viz.*, R4,877-0-3 against R9,632-11-0.

Banswara.—The administration of this State has been somewhat better conducted for the last year, and matters are going on more smoothly. The Kamdar, Mehta Lal Singh, performs his duties satisfactorily.

There has been greater expedition in the disposal of criminal and civil cases.

Maharaj Kanwar Shimbhu Singh, the Maharawal's eldest son, has transferred his residence from Ajmere to Neemuch, where he will be under the supervision of the Assistant Political Agent.

The actual income and expenditure were R2,41,482-10-0 and R2,42,331-8-11 respectively. In the latter item is included a payment of R15,138-2-0 towards the liquidation of debt.

Pertabgarh.—The administration of this State is again favourably reported on. Mr. Framji Bhikaji, a Government pensioner, who was formerly in subordinate political charge of Banswara and Pertabgarh, was appointed Kamdar on the resignation of Pandia Mohan Lal in April 1896.

The expenditure exceeded the income by R1,22,972-15-3, but there are recoverable outstandings amounting to R1,08,450-11-6. Rupees 34,116-1-3 were paid in liquidation of debt.

Four cases of dacoity were reported. There was an improvement in the disposal of criminal and civil cases.

The mint remained closed during the year.

Jeypore.—The administration of His Highness the Maharaja of Jeypore continues to maintain its high reputation. His Highness is assisted by Rao Bahadur Kanti Chuudar Mukerji, C.I.E., and the Council, and continues to

follow the liberal and enlightened policy, which has already been reported, with respect to public works, education and medical institutions.

The Durbar have decided on proceeding with the construction of the reservoir at Ramgarh. This project which was designed by Colonel Jacob, C.I.E., who has conferred so much benefit on the State by his work as Chief Engineer, is calculated to supply water for the irrigation of a large area. The opposition raised by the Bhurtpore Durbar which delayed the construction of the reservoir for many years has fortunately been overcome, and work will now commence.

The survey for the new line from Jeypore to the Ohumbal has been undertaken by Mr. Stotherd, M.I.C.E., and will soon, it is expected, be completed.

The State has suffered a loss by the transfer of Surgeon-Colonel Hendley, C.I.E., who has done excellent work for the Durbar in superintending their medical institutions, and who by his surgical skill has afforded great relief to the people.

Thirteen dacoities were reported against nine in the previous year. An alleged case of female infanticide is under enquiry.

Kishengarh.—I am glad to be able to report favourably of the good, steady and progressive administration of the Kishengarh State. The finances are in a satisfactory condition. Expenditure is kept within the income and there are accumulated funds in the treasury, amounting to Rs. 2,85,303. Rupees 47,728 were spent on irrigation. The building of the new jail is well advanced. His Highness is ably assisted by Rao Bahadur Shyam Sundar Lal, his Dewan.

Lawa.—The Thakur has been entrusted with full control over his estate, and has been invested with certain defined powers in criminal and civil cases. There is an investment of Rs. 30,000 in Government paper, which is not to be disposed of without reference to the Resident, to whom half-yearly accounts of the finances are to be rendered.

Mariwar.—There has been no change in the *personnel* of the administration which has been conducted by Maharaj Dhiraj Sir Pertab Singh with his usual ability and judgment.

His Highness the Maharaja suffered from a severe attack of pneumonia during the year, but is now in good health. He is learning the work of administration and holds charge of the Revenue Department.

The number of dacoities has decreased but highway robberies have been more numerous. There were two mail robberies.

Rai Bahadur Pundit Sukhdeo Parshad has completed the Land Revenue settlement resulting in an increase of nearly 20 per cent. on the revenue demand. Considerable progress has been made on the earthwork of the Balotra-Shadipali line, and irrigation works are receiving attention. The profits of the Jodhpore-Bikanir line, which is well managed by Mr. Home, amounted to 10.11 per cent. on capital.

Sirohi.—His Highness the Maharao of Sirohi continues to govern his State in a manner worthy of praise. The revenue of the State has improved and money has been expended on useful works. The returns show that there is little serious crime.

Jaisalmir.—The Diwan has conducted the administration of Jaisalmir. The failure of the monsoon for the second year in succession has greatly embarrassed the finances. The Durbar was consequently unable to pay anything towards the liquidation of debt during the year.

His Highness the Maharawal is still studying at the Mayo College.

The Diwan, Rao Bahadur Jagjiwan, has done well, especially in his management of the finances and famine relief.

Bhurtpore.—His Highness the Maharaja resided at Bhurtpore from October 1896 to April 1897, when he proceeded to Mussoorie.

The administration has progressed during the year. Active measures have been undertaken for the control of the wild cattle. The number of these animals is estimated at 9,000. The cattle are to be driven into an enclosure extending over a wide area, and when this has been done, the bulls will be separated, and, it is hoped, will be sold after being trained for draught purposes.

Owing to the prevailing scarcity the expenditure on the administration has increased, and the financial situation requires careful attention. The number of dacoities has, owing to the bad season, risen from two to nine, and the value of the property stolen from R214 to R2,280.

The work of the Police in detecting criminals has been fair.

The State Postal Department has been abolished and eleven new Imperial Post Offices have been opened. Mr. Colvin's report on the progress of the settlement in this State has been submitted to the Government of India. Owing to the bad harvests and prevailing scarcity it was deemed advisable to restrict the field work to the four northern tehsils of Deeg, Kama, Pahari and Gopalgarh. Material progress has been made in the training of Patwaris and Kanungoes and in the field work, R7,96,981 have been spent on public works. Of this sum R2,50,000 were devoted to the construction and repair of irrigation works.

The reorganization of the State forces is under consideration.

Keroli.—The administration of this State is favourably reported on. A case of *sati* occurred at the village of Rampura in August 1896; the offenders were promptly brought to trial and suitably punished by the Durbar.

Dholepur.—The finances of the State have been considerably disorganized by the failure of the rains, and a loan of R2,50,000 has had to be raised in order to meet the expenses required for the opening of relief works and current expenses. Two dakoities, in which property valued at R183 was stolen, were reported during the year, and the offenders were arrested. Operations have been undertaken under the Maharaj Rana's personal direction against the Ohambal dakoits referred to in the previous year's report and some arrests have already been made.

Bundi.—The administration of the Bundi State has been satisfactory and shows improvement.

The expenditure of the State amounted to R7,39,861 or R17,556 more than the income. Rupees 45,000 were spent on public works. Two dakoities were reported during the year.

Tonk.—The administration of Tonk has been a difficult task during the past year, and I agree with the Political Agent in the opinion that the Durbar and the Minister, Sahibzada Obeidullah Khan, C.S.I., deserve credit for the manner in which the affairs of the State have been conducted. The finances have suffered from the failure of the rains and the State has had to have recourse to a fresh loan, to enable it to tide over its difficulties. The sum to be taken is limited to R1,60,000 and the money is to be advanced as required by the firm of Seths Magniram Bhabut Singh at 5½ per cent. interest. The Government of India have sanctioned the loan to the Durbar by the Gwalior State of R17,00,000 for the construction of the Tonk Section of the Goona-Bara Railway. The State debt on the 1st September 1896 amounted to R5,53,116 and this sum together with the R1,60,000 above referred to, will, it is anticipated, be paid up by the end of 1899-1900. In the following year the Durbar will commence repaying the principal of the loan received from Gwalior.

Good progress has been made in the revision of the land revenue settlement, and it is expected that revised settlements for the four parganas of Tonk,

Aligarh, Pirawa and Chabria will be ready by the 1st September 1897.

Shahpura.—The Chiefship is prosperous, and there are no debts. The Police and Criminal administration is good : there were no dakaities.

Uwar.—His Highness the Maharaja has been in good health during the year and continued his studies at the Mayo College. The State is financially prosperous : the amount invested in Government paper has increased by Rs9,05,800 and now amounts to Rs52,55,800, more than half of which was purchased during the present minority. Projects for spending some of the money in extending and improving irrigation works are under consideration.

Mr. Colvin's report on the progress of the settlement in the State has been submitted to the Government of India. During the cold weather he made a careful attestation of the records prepared by Amins in previous years in four out of the twelve tehsils of the State, and did other useful work. It is anticipated that the settlement will be completed by 1900. The number of dakaities reported has increased from five to eleven.

Nimrana.—Raja Janak Singh has been tentatively entrusted with the complete management of his estate, subject to the Political Agent's control over the budget, settlement operations, and in criminal cases carrying higher sentences than five years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs1,000 fine. The present Diwan, Ram Kanwar, has been appointed with the Political Agent's approval. The estate holds Rs1,41,000 in Government paper.

Kotah.—His Highness the Maharao has since December 1896 conducted the administration of the Kotah State. He is assisted by the Diwan, Rao Bahadur Chobe Raghunath Das, formerly a member of the State Council. Good progress continues to be made, and the Durbar is now constructing its section of the Goona-Bara Railway from the Kotah border to Bara town. The financial condition is sound.

The number of dakaities has risen from eleven to eighteen. Of these six were cases of cattle lifting and occurred on the border. Most of the cattle were recovered by the Police, and the Police stations on the border were strengthened.

Jhallawar.—The Political Agent has continued to administer the State, and Pandit Parmanand to perform the duties of Diwan.

Reductions have been made in the Army and other Departments resulting in a present estimated saving of Rs33,118 *per annum* which will increase to a much larger sum when the retrenchments decided upon have been brought into full operation.

Mr. Tickell, the Engineer of the Kotah State; was also placed in charge of the Public Works in Jhallawar, and has commenced repairing and improving the irrigation works, which had been neglected.

The financial condition of the State is prosperous.

Bikanir.—His Highness the Maharaja enjoyed good health during the year. Rai Bahadur Sodhi Hukm Singh, Vice President of the State Council reverted to his old Province, the Punjab, on the 1st January 1897.

The duties of Vice President are being carried on at present by Thakur Raghuvir Singh in addition to his own duties as Revenue Member of Council.

The irrigation works connected with the Ghaggar River were taken in hand during the year : of the portion of the project falling within the Bikanir territory, the canals will be completed by the end of May and the channels will then be commenced. These works, as well as the railway extension to Khari,

afforded employment for a good number of people who required to be relieved owing to the scarcity. Rupees 2,20,743-6-2 were spent on famine relief and Rs. 1,533-10-10 on railway construction. The State has had to meet considerable extra expenditure during the past two years, but its financial position is satisfactory. Considerable reduction in the ordinary expenditure of the State is expected by the reorganization and administrative improvements carried out during the year by Colonel Vincent.

There were six dakaities and one mail robbery. Two dakaits were concerned in the latter case, one of whom has been arrested and sentenced to transportation for life, while a large portion of the property stolen has been recovered.

PLAGUE.

Early in October owing to the prevalence of the bubonic plague in Bombay local officials at Ajmere, Abu Road and Chittore were warned to look out for railway passengers infected with the disease. At Ajmere a Hospital Assistant was deputed to meet trains coming from Bombay and a camp for the reception of cases was prepared. Subsequently, with the assistance of the Railway authorities, an inspection of passengers by medical subordinates was carried out at Abu Road, Marwar Junction, Jeypore, Phulera, Chittore and Bandikui. Similar precautions were adopted later on at Nana, Bikanir, Bhurtpore and Ulwar. After the passing of the Epidemic Diseases Act of 1897 a platform inspection under Surgeon Captain Heard was made at Bandikui from the 13th February 1897. This officer was subsequently relieved by Surgeon Lieutenant Black. On the 24th February Surgeon Lieutenant Stephenson was deputed to Ajmere to conduct a similar inspection of all railway passengers arriving from the direction of Palanpur and Rutlam.

Segregation camps were established at every important station and arrangements made for the reception and treatment of infected passengers. My thanks are due to all the Darbars concerned, but especially to Jodhpore, Jeypore and Seroli for the assistance they have given in carrying out the measures taken for preventing the spread of the disease.

There have been fourteen authenticated cases of plague detected on the railway, *viz.* :—

- 6 at Abu Road.
- 2 at Ajmere.
- 2 at Marwar Junction.
- 1 at Jodhpore.
- 1 at Rani.
- 1 at Phulera.
- 1 at Bundikui.

—
14
—

No cases of indigenous plague have been reported during the year, and Rajputana is believed to be free from the disease.

IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.

The following Imperial Service Corps were reviewed by His Excellency the Viceroy in the course of his tour in Rajputana in November 1896 :—

1. The Ulwar Imperial Service Troops, Cavalry and Infantry.
2. The Jeypore Transport Corps.
3. The Bikanir Camel Corps.
4. The Jodhpore Imperial Service Cavalry.

The Bikanir Camel Corps was also inspected by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India in December 1896, who commended its efficiency.

POSTAL.

A detailed report on the working of the Postal Department will be found among the appendices to this report. Mr. Barton Groves administered the Department efficiently, and arranged successfully to meet difficulties caused by the interruption of the ordinary banking business which was one of the results of the plague in Bombay.

MINTS.

Information was supplied in the previous year's report regarding the import duties levied on silver in the various States. The only change which has occurred is that the Jaisalmir Durbar, following the fall in the price of silver in Bombay, have raised their import duty from Rs 4 to Rs 8 per 100 tolas, in order to prevent excessive imports.

The attached statement shows the quantity of silver accepted at the mints in Rajputana during 1896-97.

Statement showing the quantity of silver accepted at the various mints in Rajputana during the year, 1896-97.

States.	Quantity of silver in tolas.	REMARKS.
Bhurtpore	Nil.	
Bundi	1,42,071	
Jaisalmir	1,15,100	
Jeypore	16,72,915	
Kishengarh	45,194	
Kerowli	1,21,668½	
Kotah	20,682	
Marwar	Nil.	
Oodeypore	45,194	
Pertabgarh	Nil.	
Tonk	Nil.	
Jhallawar	Nil.	

RAJPUTANA AGENCY.

Statement showing the rainfall in Native States during the year 1896-97.

Number.	Station.	April 1896.	May 1896.	June 1896.	July 1896.	August 1896.	September 1896.	October 1896.	November 1896.	December 1896.	January 1897.	February 1897.	March 1897.	TOTAL.
1	Abu	...	...	10.80	14.19	26.64	3.87	...	2.34	0.30	...	...	...	53.14
2	Serohi or Erinpura	...	...	9.15	8.95	7.15	.12	...	1.58	.45	...	...	...	27.40
3	Marwar or Jodhpur	...	...	3.16	5.20	4.99	...	...	.80	.07	.30	...	...	14.52
4	Kherwara	...	...	7.22	12.52	8.55	.04	...	.45	...	...	...	...	23.78
5	Portabgarh	...	...	7.32	8.14	9.44	.61	...	.80	.32	.3	...	...	27.38
6	Moywar or Oodepore	.1	.15	4.40	10.45	13.29	.25	...	.69	.85	.42	...	...	29.59
7	Jhallawar	...	...	10.41	9.18	12.67	...	...	1.25	.8	...	...	...	34.78
8	Kotah	...	...	11.33	10.67	7.98	1.33	...	.86	.81	...	...	...	32.25
9	Deoli	...	.66	4.00	14.88	7.28	.99	...	.88	1.00	...	...	...	29.00
10	Shahpura	...	...	4.10	17.92	1.37	.87	...	.50	...	...	...	...	25.76
11	Ajmere	...	.23	5.66	9.85	8.44	.41	...	1.98	.7	...	...	...	26.64
12	Jaypore	...	.88	2.48	3.22	5.60	.15	.20	.71	.61	...	...	.01	13.80
13	Kerowli	...	.77	8.52	2.78	4.18	...	...	.61	.45	...	...	...	17.31
14	Dholepore	.3	.6	2.20	6.77	2.90	.38	...	.35	.19	.20	...	...	13.84
15	Bhurlpore	...	...	2.45	8.88	1.43	.72	...	.64	.62	...	...	...	14.74
16	Ulwar	...	...	2.35	7.33	8.79	.22	...	1.80	.65	...	...	...	21.14
17	Bikanir	...	.15	1.62	4.35	.90	...	...	...	.59	.31	...	.32	8.24
18	Tonk	...	.19	4.84	3.76	5.11	1.72	...	.42	.91	...	...	...	10.95
19	Bundi	...	.18	3.51	3.63	6.75	...	...	.86	.87	...	...	...	20.80

D. JOSCELYNE, C.E.,

Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General, in
the Public Works Department, Rajputana and Central India.

PART II.

COURT OF VAKILS.

The following is a statement of the cases adjudicated upon by the Lower Courts of Vakils in Rajputana :—

Offences.	NUMBER OF CASES IN				TOTAL.
	Meywar Court.	Jeypore Court.	Jodhpore Court.	Haraoti Court.	
Against the person—					
Murder . . . . .	...	1	...	...	1
Assault	1	...	...	...	1
TOTAL	1	1	...	...	2
Against property—					
Highway robbery with aggravated circumstances	1	...	...	...	1
Highway robbery without aggravated circumstances	1	...	6	5	12
Dakaiti with aggravated circumstances	1	...	1	...	2
Dakaiti without aggravated circumstances	4	2	...	5	11
Robbery	3	...	...	...	3
Cattle lifting	3	4	8	6	21
Burglary . . . . .	...	...	6	1	7
Theft . . . . .	...	7	8	3	18
Miscellaneous	1	7	4	4	16
TOTAL	14	20	33	24	91

The total number of cases was 93 or 6 less than in the previous year. The figures for the Meywar, Jeypore, and Jodhpore Courts shew a decrease, but in the Haraoti Court the number of cases increased by one.

The Upper or Appellate Court at Abú had to deal with eleven appeals during the year and disposed of the whole of them. The Lower Court's decisions were confirmed in 5 instances, revised in 3 and reversed in 3. Details are furnished in the statement below.

Names of Courts against whose decisions appeals were received.	Number pending at the beginning of the year.	Number instituted during the year.	Total.	Number of cases in which the Lower Court's decisions were			Remaining at the close of the year.
				Confirmed.	Revised.	Reversed.	
Meywar . . . . .	...	...	4	2	2	...	
Jeypore . . . . .	...	2	3	...	...	...
Marwar	1	...	...	2	...	1	
Haraoti . . . . .	...	4	4	1	1	2	
TOTAL	1	10	11	5	3	3	

BORDER COURTS.

Four Border Courts were held during the year which disposed of 211 claims. Details are furnished below.

1. Cases settled between Meywar and Sirohi 12
2. Cases settled between Sirohi and the Mahikanta 3
3. Cases settled between Banswara, Pertabgarh and Kushalgarh and States under the Malwa Agency. 66
4. Cases settled between Banswara and Kushalgarh 53
5. Cases settled between Dungarpore and subordinate estates under Meywar. 77

BOUNDARY SETTLEMENT.

Lieutenant E. Barnes, I.S.C., was deputed for the settlement of inter-statal boundary disputes during the cold weather, and he disposed of four cases pending between Jeypore and Kerowli and two between Kotah and Tonk. Except in two instances Lieutenant Barnes' decisions have given satisfaction to the parties interested : of the two appeals received one has been rejected, the Boundary Settlement Officer's proceedings being confirmed, and the second is under consideration.

Captain S. F. Bayley, Boundary Settlement Officer, Meywar, reverted to the British service in July 1896, and since then no work has been done pending the appointment of another British Officer.

The settlement of internal boundaries is engaging the attention of His Highness the Maharao of Sirohi, who has already settled several disputes between khalsa villages and the estates of the jagirdars and between the latter *inter se*.

The Assistant Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Meywar, had arranged to demarcate the Sirohi-Jura border as determined by the joint Boundary Officers, Colonel Percy Smith and Major E. Penrose, in the cold weather of 1894-95, but the work could not be proceeded with owing to a hostile demonstration on the part of the Bhils and Grassias of the Jura estate. The Meywar Durbar and the Rao of Jura are responsible for the disturbance which occurred. The case is under reference to the Durbar.

EDUCATION.

The Principal's report on the Mayo College has been reviewed as usual in a resolution, a copy of which will be found among the appendices to this report.

There were 2,913 pupils attending the 36 schools in Meywar. The number under instruction in the four schools at the capital decreased from 912 to 850. The amount expended by this State on education was R22,016-9-3 against R10,318 in the previous year. Two candidates from the Oodeypore High School were successful at the Matriculation Examination of the Allahabad University, and three passed the Middle Class Examination. The successes in these tests in the preceding year were 2 and 5 respectively.

The pupils attending the schools at Pertabgarh and Kushalgarh increased from 158 and 74 to 172 and 80 respectively. In Banswara there was an attendance of 116 against 117 in the previous year.

In Jeypore the number of State Schools increased from 72 to 110, and the number of pupils from 5,888 to 8,750. The number of private schools has risen from 588 to 623. There are thus altogether 733 institutions in the State with an aggregate attendance of 24,850 pupils : of these latter 525 are girls. During the year a class was opened in the Maharaja's College for the preparation of scholars for the M. A. Examination.

The total expenditure on education amounted to R1,37,456 against R1,29,761 in the preceding year : of the former sum R86,925 were disbursed by the Durbar and the balance, *viz.*, R50,531, was met from private sources ; the proportions shared in the preceding year were R87,469 and R42,292 respectively. Five candidates presented themselves for the B. A. Examination, 10 for the intermediate test and 23 for matriculation, and the passes were 2, 4 and 13 in each test. In the preceding year 7, 10 and 13 respectively represented the number of successful candidates.

In Jodhpore a B. A. class has been added to the Jaswant College, and six out of eight candidates passed for the Matriculation Examination.

The Jodhpore High School was not so successful, as only two out of six candidates satisfied the above-mentioned test.

A Railway school, has been established at Marwar Junction and a new school has been opened at Nawa.

The school established by Maharaj Sir Pertab Singh, which was opened by the Viceroy on His Excellency's visit to Jodhpore in November 1896, contains 60 boarders.

The number of pupils at the Bundi High School increased from 130 to 183, but the attendance at the village schools decreased from 122 to 117.

The former institution passed two out of four candidates for the Matriculation, and one out of three for the Middle Class Examination.

There has been a falling off in the attendance at the Shahpura Anglo-vernaacular School, the number of pupils having declined from 271 to 228. Four candidates from this institution passed the Middle Class Examination against three in the previous year.

Owing to the scarcity the number of schools in the Bhurtpore State decreased from 104 to 102 and the attendance from 2,987 to 2,908 pupils. On the other hand the expenditure rose from ₹ 19,360-12-0 to ₹ 23,961-13-3. The excess was due to the introduction of certain reforms which were considered expedient.

The number of boys receiving instruction in the six schools in the Dholepur State rose from 333 to 372, while the expenditure was ₹ 2,307 against ₹ 2,163 in the previous year.

In the Ulwar State there are 112 schools, *viz.*, 98 for boys and 14 for girls, against 101 and 15 respectively in the previous year. The total expenditure dropped from ₹ 45,095 to ₹ 44,288. Three students presented themselves for the Matriculation and seven for the Middle Class Examination: there was one failure in each test.

The number of village schools in Kotah has increased from 18 to 19. There were 1,376 pupils receiving instruction in the State against 1,253 in the previous year. The attendance at the three girls' schools rose from 88 to 106. The Kotah High School sent up five boys for the Middle Class Examination and one boy for the Matriculation. The latter passed, and of the former three were successful.

There is a girls' school in the Chaoni, Jhalrapatan, with 23 pupils. The boys' schools in Jhallawar had an attendance of 1,139 against 1,069 in the preceding year.

The educational institutions in the Bikanir State comprise a high school, a school for the sons of Thakurs and two girls' schools at the capital, and twelve schools in the districts. The total number of pupils, male and female, receiving instruction was 1,593 against 1,443 in the previous year. The attendance at the girls' school rose from 68 to 70 and at the Thakur's school from 26 to 36, of whom eighteen reside in the boarding house adjoining the school.

The Bikanir High School was inspected by Mr. F. L. Reid, Principal of the Ajmere Government College, and certain reforms suggested by him have been introduced.

The construction of another girls' school to commemorate the visit of Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Elgin to Bikanir has already been mentioned.

LOCAL CORPS.

The Erinpura Irregular Force and the Meywar Bhil Corps were inspected on the 8th and 14-15th January 1897, respectively, by Brigadier-General G. C. Hogg, C.B., Commanding the Deesa District; and the inspection of the

Deoli Irregular Force and Merwara Battalion was conducted by Colonel H. S. Tandy, Colonel on the Staff, at Nusseerabad, on the 3rd and 12th February 1897. The reports of the Inspecting Officers have been separately submitted to the Government of India.

The Viceroy saw the Merwara Battalion at Ajmere during his stay there in November last, and the Meywar Bhil Corps paraded before His Excellency at Oodeypore.

With effect from the 15th February 1897 the Indian Articles of War have been made applicable to the Local Corps in Rajputana and from the same date these troops have, subject to certain limitations as to localisation, distribution, etc., been placed under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief in India. The Regiments in Rajputana have been allotted to the Bombay Command, the Deoli Irregular Force and Merwara Battalion being included in the Mhow, and the Erinpura Irregular Force and Meywar Bhil Corps in the Deesa, District.

Among the appendices I submit a report on the medical institutions and jails in the Province drawn up by Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel A. Adams, M.D.

A note drawn up by my Secretary on the public works in the State is also annexed.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana.

PART III.

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| (1) Meywar Residency Administration Report and enclosures. | (7) Kotah Agency Administration Report and enclosures. |
| (2) Western Rajputana States Residency Administration Report and enclosures. | (8) Jhallawar Agency Administration Report and enclosures. |
| (3) Jeypore Residency Administration Report and enclosures. | (9) Bikanir Agency Administration Report and enclosures. |
| (4) Eastern Rajputana States Administration Report and enclosures. | (10) Mayo College Administration Report and enclosures. |
| (5) Haroti and Tonk Administration Report and enclosures. | (11) Postal Administration Report and enclosures. |
| (6) Ulwar Agency Administration Report and enclosures. | (12) General Report on Public Works. |
| | (13) Review on the working of the Medical Institutions. |

(1)

MEYWAR RESIDENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 223-G., dated Oodeypore, the 15th April 1897.

From—Major C. W. RAVENSHAW, Resident, Meywar,

To—The First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, Abu.

I have the honour to submit the Administration Report of the Meywar Residency for the year 1896-97, together with the reports of the officers in local political charge of the Banswara, Pertabgarh, and Dungarpore States.

OFFICERS IN CHARGE.

2. Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. C. Wyllie proceeded to England on six months' special leave in April 1896, and during his absence Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Newill officiated as Resident in Meywar. I only assumed charge of the Residency on the 31st March 1897.

NOTABLE EVENTS.

3. The chief event of the year was the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy and Lady Elgin who accompanied by Mr. Crosthwaite, the Foreign Secretary, and Members of the Viceregal staff, reached Oodeypore on the morning of the 12th November, having been previously met at Debari station, the railway terminus, by His Highness the Maharana, attended by his Sirdars and accompanied by the Resident, the Residency Surgeon, and Colonel Newill. Their Excellencies left Oodeypore on the morning of the 16th November for Chitorgarh where they inspected the ruins of the ancient capital of Meywar in the afternoon and proceeded to Jeypore by special train the same night.

Mr. Crosthwaite, the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, visited Oodeypore in July 1896 and again in January 1897.

SEASON AND CROP.

4. The rainfall at the capital during the year was 29.56 inches against 17.23 inches last year; 13 inches and 29 cents. fell in August, after which hardly any rain fell and the crop suffered considerably. The kharif harvest was, however, far more abundant than in most other places and the rabi, although a smaller area than usual was sown, promises very well.

The prices of food-grains in Oodeypore City at the time of writing this report are as follows:—

Wheat	.	.	.	.	.	10 seers	8 chittacks.
Barley	.	.	.	.	.	14 "	7 "
Rice	.	.	.	.	.	8 "	9 "
Jowar	.	.	.	.	.	14 "	13 "
Gram	.	.	.	.	.	13 "	4 "
Mukki	.	.	.	.	.	14 "	13 "

There has been no lack of pasture for cattle.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

5. The Residency Surgeon reports that 2,063 deaths occurred in Oodeypore City during the year, giving a mortality of 44·96 per thousand of the population. The sanitary condition of the city is fairly good.

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

6. There has been no change in the number of hospitals and dispensaries in Meywar. In the thirteen institutions, which were open throughout the year 118,758 out-patients and in-patients were treated, and 205 major and 5,927 minor operations were performed. The dispensaries at Rashmi, Saran, Kapasan, Nathdwara, Choti Sadri, Chitorgarh, Bhilwara, Jehazpore and Mandalgarh were inspected by the Residency Surgeon during the past cold season.

JAIL.

7. The Jail buildings are in good order, but are very much over-crowded. The daily average strength of prisoners was 426·84, being 68·84 in excess of the number for which accommodation is provided. New barracks, workshops and quarters for male and female prisoners are required, for which plans and estimates have been prepared and are under consideration.

ADMINISTRATION.

8. The administration of the State continues to be carried on jointly by Saiwallah Arjun Sing and Kothari Bulwant Sing; the Maharana retains all power, however, in his own hands.

The Criminal and Police returns show no improvement I regret to notice. Although there have been no serious dakaities in villages, highway robberies have been not unfrequent, and in few instances have the offenders been captured or the stolen property recovered. On the other hand, it must be admitted that insufficient precautions are often taken by travellers who are thus themselves chiefly to blame for losses they sustain.

RAILWAY.

9. On the occasion of the Viceroy's visit the Maharana announced his intention of at once extending the Oodeypore-Chitor line from Debari to Oodeypore, and it is hoped that the extension from Mauli to Nathdwara will afterwards follow.

The Government of India have been asked to lend the services of a European Engineer to manage and work the railway on the termination of the Durbar's agreement with the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company on the 30th June 1897.

IMPROVEMENTS.

10. The Maharana has under contemplation a scheme for supplying Oodeypore City with pure drinking water from the Bari tank, 4 miles off in the

hills. This when carried out ought to have a very beneficial effect on the inhabitants, and assist in checking epidemic disease. His Highness is also going to bear the cost of establishing a meteorological recording station at his capital.

SALT.

11. The sites of the old Khari Salt works in Meywar were not inspected this year by an officer of the Northern India Salt Revenue and consequently no cases of illicit manufacture of Khari Salt was brought to notice.

OPIUM.

12. During the year 2,780½ chests of opium were weighed at the Chitorgarh scales: of these 2,586½ were exported to China, and the rest to British India. The amount of duty realized by the British Government was Rs17,13,750 as compared with Rs28,86,475.

BOUNDARY SETTLEMENT.

13. Since the departure, in July last, of Captain S. F. Bayley, the work connected with the settlement of internal boundaries in Meywar is at a stand-still.

EDUCATION.

14. At the close of the year there were four schools in the capital and 32 in the districts, with an attendance of 850 scholars in the former and 2,063 in the latter. The total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs22,016-9-3. The cost of education per boy at the capital was Rs12-4-6, while in the District Schools it amounted to only Rs5-6-9. Two students from the Maharana's High School passed the Entrance Examination of the Allahabad University and three passed the Middle Class Examination.

COURT OF WAKILS.

15. The usual statements of the working of this Court are appended. Thirteen cases were instituted during the year, making, with five remaining over from last year, a total of eighteen. Of these fifteen were disposed of, leaving three for adjudication during the present year.

TOUR.

16. During December and January Lieutenant-Colonel Wyllie spent 53 days on tour in camp visiting Kanor, Bhadesar, Chitorgarh, Kapasin, and Rajnugger. At Rajnugger he joined the Agent to the Governor-General's camp and marched with Mr. Crosthwaite to Oodeypore, Kherwara, and Dungarpore. On the 27th January Mr. Crosthwaite left Dungarpore for Banswara and the Resident returned to Oodeypore.

CRIMINAL TRIBES.

17. There were 399 Moghias present in Meywar on the 31st December 1896. Of these 279 are cultivators and in possession of land; 71 are living with relations and have no land of their own; 33 are chowkidars having little or no land; 9 are still unprovided for and 7 are cripples and unfit for work of any sort.

During the year 15 Moghias died; 24 new men were brought on the register, 6 absconded and 3 returned.

The Moghias at Bhindar and Kanor were inspected by Lieutenant-Colonel Wyllie during his tour in December last. The Moghias at Bhindar complained that their fields were two miles distant from Bhindar and that the chowkidars were not getting their pay direct from the estate. The Kanor Moghias also

complained that they received bullocks when it was too late for tilling. The attention of the Meywar Motamid has been drawn to these complaints.

DUNGARPORE.

18. The affairs of the Dungarpore State are in a very unsatisfactory condition and the presence of a competent Kamdar was urgently needed there. At the request of the Maharawal the services of Lala Izatrai, Mir Munshi of the Meywar Residency, have been lent to the State on probation for six months to perform the duties of Kamdar.

The State finances are said to be in a very bad condition, and many of the officials who collect the revenue are corrupt.

The Political Superintendent has been asked to make a tour in the State with a view to checking as much as possible the depredations of the Bhils in the country which was so badly reported on last year by the Assistant General Superintendent, Thugi and Dakaity Department, Rajputana, and his report is still awaited.

PERTABGARH.

19. I am glad to say the administration of Pertabgarh continues to be favourably reported on. Mr. Framji Bhikaji, the late Assistant Political Agent, Banswara and Pertabgarh, and now a Government pensioner, has been appointed Kamdar in place of Pandia Mohanlal who resigned in April 1896. His Highness the Maharawat has had the telegraph line extended to his capital, is making a good metalled road to connect Pertabgarh with the Railway at Mundisore, a distance of 20 miles, has built a new dispensary and is trying to improve his Courts of Justice.

BANSWARA.

20. Little or no improvement appears to have been introduced into the administration of this State, but its affairs are said to be going on smoothly under the direction of Mehta Lal Sing, the present Kamdar.

The transfer of R10,000 per annum which the Maharawal was required to make from his personal revenues to the State account, has at last been effected as reported in this office letter No. 62-G., dated 4th February 1897.

Pundit Amolakchund, guardian and tutor to Maharaj Kunwar Shimbu Sing of Banswara, died at Ajmere on the 19th October 1896, and arrangements are being made to remove the Maharaj Kunwar from Ajmere to Neemuch where he would be more under the immediate supervision of the Assistant Political Agent.

Statement showing the working of the Meywar Court of Fakils during the year 1896-97.

RESIDENCY.	Number of cases pending on 1st April 1896.	Number of cases instituted during the year.	Total.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Number of cases pending on 31st March 1897.	Total amount of decrees awarded.	APPEALS TO THE UPPER COURT.							REMARKS.
							Pending on 1st April 1896.	Appeals during the year.	Total.	Confirmed.	Revised.	Reversed.	Remaining.	
Meywar	5	13	18	15	3	R a. p. 1,103 62	4	3	7	4	2	...	1	

ODDEYPORÉ;
The 15th April 1897. }

C. W. RAVENSHAW, Major,
Offg. Resident, Meywar.

Statement showing the number and nature of the cases adjudicated upon by the Meywar Court of Fakits during the year 1896-97.

OFFENCES.															Number.
Dakaity	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
Dakaity with murder	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Robbery	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Highway robbery	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Highway robbery with wounding	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Assault	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Cattle lifting	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Miscellaneous	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
TOTAL															15

ODEYPORE;
The 15th April 1897. }

C. W. RAVENSHAW, Major,
Offg. Resident, Meywar.

No. 198, dated Neemuch, the 25th March 1897.

From—Lieutenant H. T. PRITCHARD, Assistant Political Agent, Banswara and Pertabgarh,
To—The Resident Meywar, Oodeypore.

I have the honor to submit the Administration Report of this Assistant Agency for the year 1896-97.

OFFICERS.

I held charge of this office throughout the year with the following exceptions during which I was temporarily posted to the Bundelkhand Agency as officiating Political Agent and granted privilege leave :—

Colonel J. H. Newill, Officiating Resident, Meywar, held charge of the office in addition to his own from 6th August to 24th September and Lieutenant E. Barnes from 25th September to 14th October 1896, Captain S. F. Bayley from 18th November 1896 to 23rd January 1897.

RAINFALL.

The Rainfall registered during the year under review was 28·76 inches in Banswara, 27·38 inches in Pertabgarh and 36·17 inches in Kushalgarh as noted below:—

Months.		BANSWARA.		PERTABGARH.		KUSHALGARH.	
		Inches.	cents.	Inches.	cents.	Inches.	cents.
June	1896	6	33	7	32	8	63
July	"	7	12	8	14	13	14
August	"	13	34	9	44	12	58
September	"	...	...	...	61	...	...
October	"	...	...	...	...	...	...
November	"	1	5	...	80	...	62
December	"	...	92	1	7	1	...
TOTAL		28	76	27	38	36	17

The rainfall during the preceding year was 31·5 inches in Banswara, 28·74 inches in Pertabgarh, and 28·87 inches in Kushalgarh.

CROPS.

The kharif crops were on the whole good, Makki, the principal staple being 15 annas in Pertabgarh and 14 annas in Banswara and Kushalgarh, in the rupee. Jawar and rice cultivation suffered to some extent for want of sufficient rain. This crop averaged something more than 10 annas in the rupee.

The rabi crops also suffered to the extent of 4 annas in the rupee, but thanks to the timely fall of winter rain in Pertabgarh, a wheat crop of $12\frac{3}{4}$ and a gram crop of $13\frac{1}{2}$ annas in the rupee were realized.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

The general health has been very good throughout the year and not a single case of cholera or any other epidemic disease has been reported.

BORDER COURTS.

In January last Captains S. F. Bayley and C. A. Kemball held a Border Court at Dani-piplia for the settlement of cases pending between the States of Banswara, Pertabgarh, Kushalgarh and those under the Malwa Agency. Sixty-six cases were disposed of.

In February last I held another Border Court at Barodia in Banswara for the settlement of cases pending between Banswara and Kushalgarh when fifty-three cases were disposed of.

BOUNDARY DISPUTES.

There are two cases pending settlement: one between Banswara and Kushalgarh which was noticed in last year's annual report, another between Manpura of Sailana and Kadmalia of Kushalgarh. This case was decided by the Boundary Settlement Officer in Malwa, but on Kushalgarh's appeal orders were passed for an enquiry *de novo*.

TOURS.

The Assistant Political Agent spent 98 days in camp during the year and visited most of the important places more than once. The Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, visited the States under this Agency during his cold-weather tour this year.

CRIME.

No case of infanticide, mail robbery or witch-swinging was reported during the year under review. Two cases of dakaity with murder and two cases of ordinary dakaity in Pertabgarh and one in Kushalgarh were reported in which property to the value of Rs51-4-0 is said to have been plundered. None of the offenders have as yet been apprehended.

EDUCATION.

The schools in these States are in the same condition as before. The five Rajput boys of the governing class noticed in last year's report as being educated at the Mayo College, Ajmere, are doing good work. Their names are as follows:—

1. Maharaj Kanwar Man Singh of Pertabgarh.
2. Bhanwar Pirthi Singh of Banswara.
3. Kanwar Ranjit Singh of Kushalgarh.
4. Maharaj Raghunath Singh of Khandu.
5. Kanwar Bakhtawar Singh of Jhantla.

PERTABGARH.

ADMINISTRATION.

Pandia Mohanlal resigned in April 1896, and Mr. Framji Bhikaji, an old Government servant, was at the special request of the Maharawat appointed Kamdar in September 1896. I am glad to be able to report that His Highness the Maharawat now takes an increased personal interest in the affairs of his State which are generally in a satisfactory condition. Improvement is of course possible, but there seems every reason to believe that under the experienced direction of the present Kamdar steady improvement will make itself apparent year by year. The Municipal Committee is doing good work, considerable improvement being noticeable in the sanitary condition of the city. The work of the feeder road to the Railway at Mandsaúr is in progress, and it only remains to metal the road, which will be completed and open to traffic by December 1898. The branch Post office at Deolia has been permanently established.

FINANCES.

The income realized from all sources for the year ending June 1896 amounted to R4,25,073-0-6 and the amount still to be recovered was R1,08,450-11-6. The actual expenditure amounted to R5,48,015-15-9; R34,116-1-3 were disbursed in liquidation of debt; R64,032-6-0 were realized from customs.

JUDICIAL.

Of criminal cases 1,389 were disposed of during the year, leaving 2,310 cases pending settlement against 2,830 cases noted last year.

On the Civil side 1,514 cases were disposed of, leaving 1,134 cases pending settlement against 1,528 noted last year.

The improvement in the Judicial Department is due to the appointment of Moulvi Mahmaddulhuq as Sessions Judge, whose services were lent to the Durbar in April 1896.

JAIL.

There are 58 prisoners in the jail.

EDUCATION.

The School continues to be well managed and numbers 172 boys on the roll call.

BANSWARA.

ADMINISTRATION.

Melita Lal Singh has been Kamdar throughout the year and has done his best to carry on the administration satisfactorily, and, considering the difficulties with which he has to contend, with commendable success. The construction of a new dispensary was begun during the year under report—a very great concession on the part of this Durbar.

It is hoped that it will be completed and opened during the current year.

Maharaj Kanwar Shambhu Singh is still at Ajmere. His guardian and tutor, Pandit Amolakchand, died in October last and Mr. Nathulal has lately been appointed in his place. As it was deemed advisable that the Maharaj Kanwar should be under the more immediate supervision of the Assistant Political Agent, arrangements have been made for his residence in Necmuch from April next.

FINANCES.

The actual income of the State, excluding revenues derived from Kharsa and Zenana villages, amounted to R2,41,482-10-0 and the amount still to be recovered

was R21,102-15-10. The actual expenditure amounted to R2,42,231-8-11, of which R15,138-2-0 have been paid in liquidation of debts. Rupees 33,432-7-6 were realized from customs duties.

JUDICIAL.

Five hundred and fifty-five criminal cases out of a total of 985 instituted during the year were decided in addition to 838 pending from last year.

On the Civil side 134 cases out of 168 filed during the year were decided, as well as 24 cases pending from last year.

JAIL.

There are 60 prisoners in the jail.

EDUCATION.

There are 116 boys in the school.

KUSHALGARH.

ADMINISTRATION.

Chunilal has been Kamdar throughout the year and there have been no changes in the administration.

The Kushalgarh experimental Branch Post Office was established permanently from the 1st July 1896.

FINANCES.

The income for the year amounted to R60,572-4-3 and the expenditure to R60,191-12-9. Rupees 7,307 were realized under the head of Customs duties.

JUDICIAL.

Three hundred and forty-one criminal cases were disposed of during the year, leaving only nine cases pending settlement.

On the Civil side 126 cases were decided, leaving a balance of 21 pending decision.

JAIL.

There are seven prisoners in the jail.

EDUCATION.

There are 80 boys in the school.

No. 234-G., dated Kherwara, the 3rd April 1897.

From—MAJOR R. A. COLE, Offg. Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Meywar, Kherwara,
To—The Resident in Meywar, Oodeypore.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of this Superintendency for the year 1896-97. Lieutenant-Colonel Bignell, Major Penrose, and Major Poingdestre held charge of the office of the Political Superintendent for various periods during the past year. I assumed charge from Major Poingdestre on the 18th January 1897.

HEALTH.

2. A statement by Surgeon-Lieutenant D. C. Johnston, in officiating medical charge, Meywar Bhil Corps and Charitable Dispensary, Kherwara, is attached, marked A.

DUNGARPORE.

DISEASES.

3. Cholera prevailed during the year at certain villages between the months of July and August; 69 deaths were reported, a great decrease on the previous year.

RAINFALL AND CROPS.

4. The kharif and rabi harvests are reported 10 and 11 annas in the rupee. The former suffered considerably from a scanty rainfall and the latter by blight and frost.

MOHWA.

5. The prospects of this harvest are poor. This harvest is reckoned at 10 annas in the rupee.

6. The prices current both of Dungarpore and Kherwara are as follows :—

	Dungarpore.	Kherwara.
Wheat	12 seers	13 seers 2 ch.
Barley	12 „	22 „ 8 ch.
Makki	20 „	20 „
Gram	17 „	21 „ 4 ch.
„ ground	16 „	19 „ 8 ch.
Salt	11 8 ch.	10 „
Rice	12 „	9 „
Ghee	1 seer 10 ch.	1 seer 11 ch.

FINANCES.

7. Statement of receipts and disbursements of the Dungarpore State for the year ending 30th June 1896 is attached, marked B.

PUBLIC WORKS.

8. The construction of buildings for dispensary and jail is still in progress.

BANESWAR FAIR.

9. Of this fair the usual statement is attached, marked C.

COURTS.

10. Statement of cases instituted in the Dungarpore State for the year ending 30th June 1896 is attached, marked D.

CRIMES.

11. No cases of infanticide, mail robbery or witch-swinging reported during the year. Crime amongst the Bhils has diminished in the last year. The action taken by His Highness the Maharawal of Dungarpore in moving the Bhils of Mandove Pal from the hills and settling them down in the plains is, I think, bearing fruit and promises to greatly reduce crime among the Bhils of this Pal. His Highness has also won over the Headmen of Limbarwara Pal and through them has acquired considerable control for good over the Bhils of this Pal. His Highness now devotes greater personal attention to the transaction of State business, and with the aid of his recently appointed Kamdar, Izatrai, it is hoped that the criminal and civil administration of the State will show marked improvement in the future.

BORDER COURTS.

12. The following cases were settled between April and May 1896 :—

Dungarpore <i>versus</i> Bhumat	32 cases.
Bhumat <i>versus</i> Dungarpore	25 „
Dungarpore <i>versus</i> Dharyawad	20 „
TOTAL	77 cases

TOUR.

13. The officers who held charge of the office of Political Superintendent spent collectively 71 days in the district on tour.

MEYWAR BHIL CORPS.

14. His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India inspected the Meywar Bhil Corps at Oodeypore on the 14th November 1896.
Brigadier-General G. C. Hogg, Commanding Deesa District, held the Annual Inspection of the Corps on the 14th January 1897.

KHERWARA-KOTRA ROAD.

15. The Kherwara-Kotra Road is in a bad state of repair and needs early attention. The Rao of Jawas is making a much needed road linking Jawas with Kherwara.

BHUMAT.

16. There is nothing particular to record as regards the Bhumia Chiefs who are managing their estates satisfactorily.
The prospects of Mohwa harvest in the Bhumat seems to be fair.

KOTRA.

17. Assistant Political Superintendent's report is attached.

STATEMENT A.

Meteorological observations from 1st April 1896 to 31st March 1897.

Year.	Mean temperature of the year.	Hottest month with mean temperature.	Coldest month with mean temperature.	Mean daily range.	Extremo daily range.	Total rain-fall.	Number of days rain fell.
		May.	September.				
1896-97 .	78.91	90.35	79.30	34.60	27.88	28.78	45

Highest temperature noted on the 13th May 1896	110
Lowest temperature noted on the 26th December 1896	43
Mean Barometer for the year 1896-97 . . . . .	...

KHERWARA DISPENSARY.

Total attendance sick	6,207
Out-door patients	6,141
In-door patients	66

Principal cases of sickness as follows :—

1896-97.	Fever.	Eye diseases.	Chest affection.	Diseases of digestive system.	Skin diseases.	Ulcers.
1896-97	1,299	923	321.	134	1,139	1,418

R. A. COLE, Major,
Offg. Political Superintendent,
Hilly Tracts, Meywar.

Health of the Regiment—Good.

Principal cases of sickness.

Year 1896-97.	Ague.	Filaria Medinensis.	Eye diseases.	Chest affection.	Injuries.	Uicers.
1896-97 . . .	77	42	11	59	19	68

Health of station is good.

STATEMENT B.

*Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the Dungarpore State for the Sambat year 1952-53
i.e., from 1st July 1895 to 30th June 1896.*

RECEIPTS.			R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Land revenue for Sambat 1952			91,177	1	0			
Sukri or tax levied by Durbar official in collecting rent			11,828	7	0			
Revenue of land allotted to the Durbar servants			3,573	12	0			
Abkari			4,995	4	0			
Value of revenue paid in kind			848	12	0			
Miscellaneous			56,904	12	0			
Custom dues			34,179	11	0			
						2,03,507	11	0
DISBURSEMENTS.								
Kothar Khareb or personal expenses of the Maharawal			27,942	3	6			
House-hold expenses			1,815	5	9			
Miscellaneous			18,975	1	6			
STATE EXPENSES.								
Contingent expenses			44,050	15	9			
Tribute to British Government			34,179	11	0			
Pay of troops			81,421	5	9			
						2,08,384	11	3
DEBT.			R	a.	p.			
Balance of last year			75,798	9	9			
Paid during the year			13,000	0	0			
		Balance due	62,793	9	9			
		Current year's excess expenditure	4,877	0	3			
		Balance due	67,670	10	0			
ADJUSTMENT.			R	a.	p.			
Last year's balance			9,401	2	6	89,251	3	6
Income of Sambat 1952			79,850	1	0			
Recovered during the year			82,992	14	0			
Remission			2,511	15	6			
To be recovered in next year			13,746	6	0			

R. A. COLE, Major,
Offg. Political Superintendent,
Hilly Tracts, Meypur.

STATEMENT C.

Statement showing the number of shops and value of goods brought to the Banerwar fair in Sambat year 1953.

										R	a.	p.
Number of shops	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	768			
From Bombay	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		68,100	0	0
Pertalgarh	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		36,650	0	0
Guzerat	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		4,100	0	0
Rutlam	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		45,150	0	0
Jawad	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		33,450	0	0
Miscellaneous	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		14,453	0	0
								TOTAL		2,01,903	0	0
Value of drugs and groceries	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		21,585	0	0
Copper and brass utensils	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		8,300	0	0
Jewels of gold and silver	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		500	0	0
Provisions	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		1,800	0	0
Sweetmeats	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		950	0	0
Earthen pots	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		236	0	0
Cotton	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		2,600	0	0
Brass anklets	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		3,800	0	0
Tobacco	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		45,850	0	0
Coconuts	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		3,000	0	0
Leather	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		500	0	0
Lac bracelets	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		250	0	0
Purchase of bullocks	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		8,760	0	0
Miscellaneous	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		5,104	0	0
Ghee	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		2,350	0	0
								TOTAL VALUE OF GOODS		3,07,488	0	0
								<i>Abstract.</i>				
Goods sold	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		2,70,224	0	0
Goods remaining	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		37,264	0	0
								TOTAL		3,07,488	0	0

R. A. COLE, Major,
Offg. Political Superintendent,
Hilly Tracts, Meywar.

STATEMENT D.

Return of cases instituted at Dungarpore from 1st July 1895 to 30th June 1896 showing the number settled and remaining.

MONTHS.	Number Criminal cases.	Number of Civil cases.	Settled.	Remaining.	REMARKS.
July 1895	73	51	69	55	
August "	87	52	77	62	
September "	88	30	77	41	
October "	47	17	36	28	
November "	90	20	57	53	
December "	57	23	51	29	
January 1896	79	18	57	40	
February "	56	4	35	25	
March "	81	9	51	39	
April "	80	14	49	45	
May "	83	12	55	45	
June "	100	18	72	46	
TOTAL	926	263	686	508	

Khetwara ;
The 1st April 1897.

R. A. COLE, Major,
Offg. Political Superintendent,
Hilly Tracts, Meywar.

No. 107-G., dated Kotra, the 1st April 1897.

From—MAJOR C. H. DAWSON, Assistant Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Meywar,
To—The Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Meywar.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Kotra District for 1896-97.

2. The meteorological observations are as follows :—

Mean temperature of the year.	Hottest month with mean temperature.	Coldest month with mean temperature.	Mean daily range.	Extreme daily range.	Total rainfall.	Number of days rain fell.
	May.	January.				
77·33	91·42	63·21	19·47	98	30·33	59

3. The health of the district has been good.

4. A Border Court between Meywar and Marwar and Mahikanta was held in April last and 109 cases were settled.

5. A case of witch-craft has been reported in the Umaria District; the reported witch was murdered and the offender has been brought to trial.

6. The Indian-corn crop was good; other food-grains fair.

7. The rabi crop is very good.

Seventy-two days were spent on tour in the Kotra District.

(2)

WESTERN RAJPUTANA STATES RESIDENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 1 P., dated Jodhpore, the 13th April 1897.

From—LIEUT.-COLONEL H. B. ABBOTT, Resident, Western Rajputana States,
To—The First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, Abu.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the Western Rajputana States for the year 1896-97, during the whole of which I have been in charge.

MARWAR.

SEASON CROPS AND HEALTH.

2. The rainfall, though not much below average, was untimely, and but for the rain in November the early cessation of the monsoon would have damaged the rabi crop, which, except in a few parganahs, was good, as also the kharif. Owing, however, to the prevalence of the grain panic in the greater part of Northern India the prices were, and still are, abnormally high.

The parganahs which have most suffered from insufficient or untimely rainfall are Sheo, Sankra, Phalodi, and parts of Nagore and Shergarh, or, roughly speaking, the north-western portion of the State. Relief works have been opened in Nagore, Merta, and Jodhpore, and the earthwork of the proposed Paehbudra-Umerkot line has been thrown open as a famine relief work.

Cholera of somewhat severe type raged in most of the parganahs of Marwar between April and August. Four thousand and seventy-eight cases were reported, of which 2,442 proved fatal, otherwise the year was on the whole fairly healthy.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA.

3. His Highness Maharaja Sardar Singh has been reading general subjects, and has gained some knowledge of his State and its affairs, by attending Council meetings; studying different branches of the administration, making a short tour, and lately, by taking charge of the Land Revenue Department, in which he has begun to take interest.

Captain Mayne of the Central India Horse has been Companion and Tutor to the Maharaja during the year.

ADMINISTRATION.

4. The administration continues as reported last year. There have been no changes.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

5. The revenue for 1896-97 has been as under—

	R
Ordinary	48,15,456
Extraordinary	8,64,302
TOTAL	<u>56,79,758</u>

The decrease in ordinary revenue is largely due to marked falling off in the customs revenue for reasons explained under that head.

The expenditure which is well under receipts has been as under—

	R
Ordinary	45,93,861
Extraordinary	8,60,104
TOTAL	<u>54,53,965</u>

The chief item of decrease is Public Works, under which head only R 9,55,627 has been spent against R11,66,821 during the previous year.

The estimates for 1897-98 are—

	R
<i>Revenue—</i>	
Ordinary receipts	50,35,600
Extraordinary receipts	39,000
TOTAL	<u>50,74,600</u>
<i>Expenditure—</i>	
Ordinary	42,84,000
Extraordinary	5,42,000
TOTAL	<u>48,26,000</u>

COURTS.

6. The number of civil suits has slightly increased, while that of criminal cases has largely decreased. The number of cases in the Sardar's Court has largely increased, and the work continues to be in arrears, but the recent re-organization of this Court will, it is expected, improve its working.

CRIMINAL TRIBES.

7. The Baoris and Sansis as a tribe and such of the Minas, Bhils, Kolis and Bagris, who have been or are likely to be the source of trouble to the neighbouring States, are now only to be registered, supervised and settled down; the revised registers are not yet complete, but information regarding these members of criminal tribes as full as is at present obtainable has been already furnished in the Thagi and Dakaiti Department. Two hundred and thirty-five Baoris have absconded from the affected parganahs; steps are being taken to bring them back.

CRIME AND POLICE.

8. Violent crime against property, *viz.*, dakaiti and highway robbery, amounts to much the same as last year, *viz.*, 14 dakaities against 17 in the previous year, and 70 highway robberies against 65, including two mail robbery cases. If compared with the last year of scarcity, *viz.*, 1891, this is a great improvement. The greatest number of cases have occurred where the scarcity is more pronounced, *viz.*, in the Nagore parganah.

The Police have not shown to any more advantage, and continue to work almost entirely through informers. Their numbers are in parts insufficient, and this has recently been brought to the Durbar's notice in the case of a Marwar-Jaisalmir border parganah.

JAIL.

9. The services of the trained Darogha, Bacha Ram Gupta, from the Bengal have been retained for three years longer. The Jail manufactures, discipline and sanitary condition have considerably improved under his able management and the constant supervision of the Residency Surgeon

BOUNDARY SETTLEMENT.

10. Owing to continued scarcity the Marwar-Jaisalmir border still remains unsettled.

LAND REVENUE.

11. Notwithstanding the grant of remissions, consequent on unfavourable season, the Land Revenue again shows a slight increase over the realizations of the previous year, as well as the budget estimate.

LAND REVENUE SETTLEMENT.

12. This important work has just been completed at a cost of Rs. 4,20,000 which will be recovered in about three years.

Although the maximum demand has been raised by nearly 20 per cent., the complaints against the assessment have been virtually nil. Considering this task has been carried out by Rao Bahadur Pandit Sukdeo Prashad in addition to his other onerous duties, he well deserves the high praise bestowed on his highly successful labours by Maharaj Sir Pratap Singh.

FOREST.

13. This Department is making steady progress and Lala Gokal Das continues to give satisfaction. A skeleton forest map is under preparation.

RAILWAY AND PUBLIC WORKS.

14. Mr. Home was Manager of the Jodhpore-Bikanir Railway throughout the year.

The percentage of net earnings, which had during the previous year gone up from 8·87 to 10·11, has further increased by nearly one per cent.

The greater part of the earthwork on the first 80 miles of the Balotra-Shadipali line is now complete, and the remainder of the banks will, it is hoped, be finished by the end of the hot weather. The cuttings have not yet been begun.

Railway Hospitals have been built at Jodhpore and Merta Road.

A scheme for the water-supply of the town of Jodhpore has been proposed and has received the sanction of the Durbar, and a project for another large irrigation tank at Dholera about 12 miles from Pali, is under preparation, and promises to be very beneficial.

The Durbar is fortunate, and appreciates its good fortune, in having secured the services of an officer like Mr. Home, whose ability, energy and great zeal for its interests have made his management of all entrusted to him very profitable to the Durbar.

CUSTOMS.

15. The Customs revenue has again fallen by a lakh owing to scarcity, fall in the Bombay trade and stoppage of ceremonial feasts.

ABKARI.

16. The number of stills and licensed shops has been reduced, and the price of Chata and Dubara liquors raised.

SALT.

17. The Durbar has agreed to take over the present stock of Government salt at Phalodi, and to arrange for its disposal through its own agency on certain terms.

EDUCATION.

18. Two out of the six students, who went up for the Entrance Examination of the Allahabad University returned successful. No less than six of the eight candidates who went up from the Jaswant College were also successful; on account of this signal success a B. A. class has been opened.

A new school has been opened at Marwar Junction for the benefit of the Railway staff, and the public, and another at Nawa.

At Mandore, the former Capital of Marwar, the Elgin School for the sons of poor Rajputs has been started by Maharaj Sir Pratap Singh, and was opened by His Excellency the Viceroy in November last. There are 60 boys on the rolls, all boarders, who have fairly entered on their studies.

POST OFFICES.

19. Three new Post Offices have been opened and letter-boxes have been placed in four more villages.

MALANI.

20. The Resident was nine days in Malani.

Muhammad Khan, Hakim of Malani, has retired on a well-earned pension, owing to old age and failing sight, and Lala Giani Ram, the son of Ram Das, a former Hakim of Malani, has been appointed in his place.

There were seven highway robberies against one dakaiti and five highway robberies in the previous year; the number of thefts has, however, considerably diminished, *viz.*, cattle thefts from 79 to 46; other thefts from 83 to 29.

IMPERIAL SERVICE CAVALRY.

21. Both the Regiments, 600 strong each, are now complete, and were reviewed by His Excellency the Viceroy in November. The Durbar may well be proud of such dashing troops.

SIROHI.

22. The rainfall in Sirohi—21 inches—was somewhat below average. Notwithstanding this and the early cessation of the monsoon, both the harvests were fairly good, and the effects of the scarcity in Northern India were less severely felt in Sirohi than in Marwar. There were 54 deaths by cholera in May and June and some cases of small-pox in December; otherwise the public health was good.

23. The Revenue and Expenditure for the year 1896 are the largest ever reported, *viz.*, Revenue Rs. 3,82,325 and Expenditure Rs. 4,45,942. The increase in the Revenue is chiefly noticeable under heads Land revenue, Customs, Opium, Sale of building sites, and "Karajbab" (an extraordinary tax collected on the death of Rani Ranawatji), while the Expenditure side includes unusually large sums spent on public works, both at Sirohi and Abu, including two important water works.

24. Singhi Jawahir Chand, who was re-appointed as Diwan last year, has done well, and seems to have regained the confidence of his Chief.

25. Kanji, one of the jagirdars of Magriwara, being still dissatisfied with the Durbar's decision concerning the disputes between him and his younger brothers is wandering about; otherwise the relations between the Durbar and the jagirdars have been good.

26. I visited Sirohi in January last, and passed nearly two weeks in the district; the Agent to the Governor-General also visited Sirohi, and while there laid the foundation stone of a new hospital as mentioned elsewhere.

27. There were only three highway robbery cases during the year against one dakaiti and two highway robberies in the previous year. This shows considerable improvement on the average of previous years.

28. It is very gratifying to note that His Highness the Maharao has succeeded in satisfactorily settling several boundary cases in the Pindwara Parganah, both between the jagirdars themselves and between them and Khalsa villages.

The Sirohi-Meywar boundary, demarcated by Colonel Percy Smith and Captain Penrose, is now being marked out by pillars under the supervision of Major Dawson.

29. The Forest Conservancy at Abu continues to receive due attention of the Durbar. The results of coppicing were satisfactory, but owing to severe frost, sowing and planting did not fare well. The income has slightly increased, but the expenditure still far exceeds it.

JAISALMIR.

30. The general health was good. The rainfall was again very scanty, there being none after the first week of August, kharins and tanks consequently received little or no water. Locusts and blight also did great damage. The kharif only yielded about $1\frac{1}{2}$ anna in the rupee and the rabi (the little there is of it) is not likely to yield more than a 12 anna crop, as it has been damaged by blight. Large numbers of cattle-owners, cultivators and others had again to leave for Sindh, Bhawalpur, and Marwar, in search of water and fodder, and to obtain more profitable labour than the famine relief works in their own country could afford, which moreover have to be localised at or near the capital and one or two places in districts. Owing to scarcity of drinking water and the difficulties of supervision, about 18 per cent. of the population has thus emigrated. The number on relief works is larger than was anticipated, and they are in excellent condition.

31. Owing to successive bad seasons the revenue has, as was to be expected, fallen considerably, *viz.*, from Rs. 81,277 to Rs. 41,326, while the expenditure has increased from Rs. 23,745 to Rs. 31,333 chiefly owing to rise in price of food-grains. Nothing could in consequence be paid this year towards the reduction of the balance Rs. 1,00,000 of Jabalpur loan.

32. Thakur Rajwi Sheodan Singh, who was allowed to reside in Jaisalmir conditional on good behaviour, has proved himself useful as a Girae Officer, and in other ways.

33. Owing to famine there have been four highway robbery cases against only one of previous year. Extra police outposts are being established on the Jaisalmir-Marwar border to check crime.

34. The Mahesri Mahajans have given no further trouble.

35. I have once more the pleasure to report favourably of Rai Bahadur Diwan Jagjiwan's administration, who in the Famine and Public Works Department receives valuable aid from Mr. Ganesh Bhikaji.

36. The States of Marwar, Sirohi, and Jaisalmir have reason to be satisfied with a retrospect of their administrations during recent years.

37. After causing much anxiety for a long time, five years ago, the finances of Marwar were at last pronounced sound and sound they have been ever since. The revenue has steadily increased and although expenditure has risen too, it has been kept well within the receipts.

38. Violent crime against property has lessened by 40 per cent.

39. The railway has been extended, and is still being so, while the Railway loan from the Bikanir State has been paid off. The land revenue has been very satisfactorily settled. A substantial beginning has been made in the very desirable but equally difficult task of commuting the irregular service required of sirdars and other landlords into cash payments. Important rules regarding adoption by jagirdars and escheat have been passed, and improvement is observable in almost every direction, all of which goes to show that the able administration of Colonel Maharaj Dhiraj Sir Pratap Singh continues as vigorous as before.

40. The Sirohi revenue also has continued to increase.

The expenditure has more than kept pace with it, but has been largely used on works of public utility.

41. Forest management has advanced each year

42. Progress has been made in the settlement of internal boundaries in which His Highness takes a personal interest, and altogether His Highness the Maharao's benevolent rule has kept his people as happy as they could well be.

43. Jaisalmir has not been fortunate in its seasons, but nevertheless the Diwan has steadily improved the financial position of the State, while making a liberal outlay on public works, notably on the kharins, by means of which the agricultural resources of the country are bettered. His sturdy upright character is a valuable element in the administration.

MEDICAL.

44. Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel A. Adams was absent on furlough from 1st May to 2nd November 1896, during which period Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Weir was in medical charge.

The registration of births and deaths has been kept up at the capitals of Jodhpore, Sirohi, and Jaisalmir, and in six rural districts of Sirohi and 19 parganahs of Jaisalmir. Steps are being taken to render the statistics furnished more reliable than they are at present, and to extend the registration work.

One new dispensary has been opened at Bhatki, Marwar, and two more have been sanctioned and will be opened shortly at Sojat and Shergarh in Marwar. The Hewson Hospital is being enlarged.

The Jaswant Hospital for women at Jodhpore (in memory of the late Maharaja) has been completed, and was opened by Her Excellency Lady Elgin on the 24th November 1896.

The foundation stone of a new hospital for Sirohi was laid by Mr. Crosthwaite in December.

The dispensary at Jaisalmir is much improved.

Vaccination continues to make good progress in all the three States.

The sanitary tramway for Jodhpore has been sanctioned and is being laid down; and the appointment of a special Hospital Assistant to supervise sanitation is a good move.

The Agent to the Governor-General and Brigade Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Hendley, C.I.E., inspected the dispensaries and jail at Jodhpore during the year as also Surgeon Major-General Cleghorn, Director General, Indian Medical Service.

Dr. Adams, so well known for his energy and devotion to his duties, has even surpassed himself lately; he has covered great distances (taking even long night rides for the purpose) in the discharge of his manifold and widely dispersed work, while at the same time paying increased attention to operations in accordance with recent directions.

Miss Adams has already made the present hospital for women, popular by her skill, sympathetic treatment, and readiness for all calls.

TOUR.

45. Several causes again prevented the Resident's being out on tour for more than 72 days, during which period he, however, visited Jaisalmir, Sirohi, Malani, and twelve parganahs of Marwar, *viz.*, Nawa, Marot Parbatsar, Merta, Jaitaran, Bilara, Bali Desuri, Jaswantpura, Jalore, and Jodhpore. He was 118 days at Abu.

NOTABLE EVENTS.

46. The Chiefs of Kota, Bikanir and Jaisalmir, and the Raja of Khetri visited Jodhpore during the year.

47. His Excellency the Viceroy and party arrived at Jodhpore on the 24th, and left on 26th November, during which time Her Excellency Lady Elgin opened the new Zenana Hospital at Jodhpore on the 24th November, and His Excellency the Viceroy the new Rajput School at Mandore on the 25th as already noted.

48. Maji Panwarji, mother of the present Maharaja of Jodhpore, died on 1st February 1897.

49. Maji Ranawatji, mother of the young Maharawal of Jaisalmir, died on the 16th February 1897.

50. The Agent to the Governor-General visited Jodhpore with His Excellency the Viceroy and again in February.

51. The Trevor Horse and Cattle Fair and the Jodhpore Polo and Pigsticking Tournaments were held from the 25th to 31st December. The fair was again very poorly attended owing to scarcity and change in dates.

52. A Border Court to settle Sirohi-Meywar and Sirohi Mahikanta cases was held at Ambaji in April 1896.

53. After five years' experience I can fully endorse my predecessor's very favourable remarks concerning Mr. Ardshir, the Head Clerk of this Residency, made in the annual report for 1886. His temperament, training, long experience, ability, active habits and industry, all combined, make him an excellent head of an office. The rest of the English Office have done well.

Statement of the number and nature of cases adjudicated by the Marwar Court of Fakils during the year ending 31st March 1897.

PERIOD.	Dakaiti.	Dakaiti with wounding.	Dakaiti with murder.	Highway robbery.	Highway robbery with wounding.	Highway robbery with murder.	Theft.	Theft with wounding.	Theft with murder.	Murder.	Kidnapping.	Extortion.	Arson.	Poisoning.	Recognition of cattle.	Burglary.	Forcible confinement.	Miscellaneous.	Injury.	Theft of cattle.	TOTAL.
Quarter ending—																					
30th June 1896	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	4	15
30th September 1896	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	3	13
31st December 1896
31st March 1897
TOTAL	1	6	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	4	...	8	33

H. B. ABBOTT, *Lieut. Col.,*
Resident, Western Rajputana States.

Statement showing the working of the Marwar Court of Takils during the year ending 31st March 1897.

AGENCY.	Number of cases pending at the beginning of the year.	Number of cases investigated during the year.	Total.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Number of cases pending at the close of the year.	Total amount of decrease and fines.	APPEAL TO HIGH COURT.					
							Remaining at the close of the last year.	Appeals during the year.	Total.	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Remaining.
Western Rajputana States Residency	6	33	47	33	14	R a. p. 251 8 0	2	5	7	2	1	4

Statement of crimes in Malani.

DESCRIPTION OF CASES.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	REMARKS.
Dakniti . . . . .	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	Six persons concerned in cases of previous years convicted.
Highway robbery	4	4	2	5	8	3	3	5	7	
Murder	1	1	4	1	2	...	1	...	...	25 persons convicted. 28 persons convicted.
Cattle theft	100	111	120	131	80	67	83	79	46	
Other theft	63	74	61	54	41	55	48	83	29	
TOTAL	168	190	187	192	132	126	125	168	80	

H. B. ABBOTT, *Lieut-Col.,*
Resident, Western Rajputana States.

(3)

JEYPORE RESIDENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No 81-G., dated Jeypore, the 1st April 1897.

From—COLONEL V. E. LAW, Resident at Jeypore,

To—The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Residency at Jeypore for the year ending 31st March 1897. I held charge for the whole period except from the 15th June to 19th July 1896 when the office was held by Brigade Surgeon-Lieutenant Colonel T. H. Hendley, C.I.E, during my absence on privilege leave.

SEASON.

2. The rainfall during the monsoon of 1896 was very scanty throughout the States connected with the Residency except as reported from three or four towns of Jeypore where it was normal. In the Jeypore capital the total registered was 14.10 as compared with 23.25 for 1895-96 and an average fall for 30 years of 25.75. The rates of food-grains have been consequently very high, but this has been largely due to heavy exports in the direction of the North-West Provinces. No relief works have yet been opened in any of the States, but two important works have recently been sanctioned by the Jeypore Durbar and these will be treated of in their proper place. Fodder for cattle has fortunately been quite sufficient. The usual rainfall statement is attached as Appendix A.

JEYPORE.

3. The only event of any importance was the visit of the Viceroy in November 1896.

His Highness the Maharaja visited Hardwar and Bindraban during the year.

RELATIONS WITH FEUDATORIES AND NEIGHBOURS.

4. The Bhumias of Oodeyporwati whose case was referred to in the last annual report, continued to give trouble in the way of pressing for further concessions from the Durbar for a considerable portion of the year, but a most generous treatment of the matter on the part of His Highness the Maharaja brought the case, which has been going on for some years, to a close in the month of December last. The Bhumias are now perfectly satisfied.

ADMINISTRATION.

5. Rao Bahadur Kanti Chunder Mukerji, the Chief Member of Council, bears his years well, and in the amount of work he gets through and the energy he brings to bear on it is a model to many men of half his age. Of his great abilities there is no necessity for me to speak.

EDUCATION.

6. There has been a marked advance in this Department during the year under review. There was an increase of 73 schools and 590 pupils. The number of public institutions at the close of the twelve months was 110 and that of the pupils 8,750 against 109 and 8,622, respectively, of the previous year, which shows an increase of one in the former and 128 in the latter. The private schools numbered 623 and the scholars 16,100, as compared with 551 and 15,638, respectively, for the year 1895-96. The total number of institutions in the State was 733, and that of the pupils under instruction 24,850. Of the latter, 24,325 were boys and 525 girls, or reckoning at the usual proportion of 15 per cent. of a school-going age on the total population of the State, the percentage of attendance was 10.9 and .27, respectively, or 5.9 of the total.

Among the several important improvements in this Department during the year may be mentioned the addition of an M. A. class in the Maharaja's College at the capital. The total expenditure was Rs 1,37,456, of which Rs 66,925 were from public revenues and Rs 50,531 from private sources. This shows a decrease of Rs 514 under the former head and an increase of Rs 8,259 under the latter, as compared with the figures for the previous year.

The results of the public examinations have on the whole been satisfactory, considering that the test was pronounced by the Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, to be more difficult than that of previous years. In one case a supplementary examination had to be sanctioned by the Senate in consideration for the unsuccessful candidates. Of the five candidates who presented themselves for the B. A. test two were successful, ten candidates appeared for the Intermediate Examination and 23 at the Entrance, and of these four passed in the former and thirteen in the latter.

On the Oriental side also the results were satisfactory.

The usual statements, Appendices B, C and D, are attached.

TOUR.

7. The Resident was 28 days on tour in the south-east and south of the Jeypore State, and visited Kishengarh on two occasions during the year.

FOREST CONSERVANCY.

8. The working of this Department during the year ending 31st December 1896, has been satisfactory. There was no change of the area under reserve, while the undemarcated State forest was lessened by 430 acres owing to the transfer of a grass preserve for the use of the Imperial Service Transport Corps. The revenue for the year was Rs 29,568-2-9 and the expenditure Rs 12,523-7-6, showing a net profit of Rs 17,044-11-3.

JAILS.

9. Mr. J. Fox, the new Superintendent, an official who brought with him the highest encomiums from Bengal where he was Deputy Superintendent in the Alipore Jail, took over charge of his duties in November 1896.

The number of prisoners at the end of the year was—

Central Jail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	556
District Jail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	526

and the daily average—

Central Jail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	570.56
District Jail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	530.52

The health of the prisoners was very good, the total number of deaths being five and four, respectively, or .024 per mille on the aggregate population of each of the jails.

The daily average cost to the State of each prisoner was R0-2-7.06.

PUBLIC WORKS.

10. The total expenditure for the year ending 31st December 1896 amounted to R7,18,731 which includes R1,40,464 spent on irrigation works and R1,52,934 on miscellaneous public improvements and the city water-supply. The total number of irrigation works in the State was 142 including four in progress, and the total area of land under irrigation was 1,24,414 bighas. The main duets comprise an aggregate length of 711 miles with a width of from 5 to 20 feet, with 617 miles of distributaries. The sum realized as revenue during the twelve months was R3,23,286 which shows an increase of R67,769 over that of the previous year.

The Durbar have recently sanctioned a survey of the proposed Jeypore-Chambal State Railway, and this was commenced in February last.

Sanction has also been accorded for the construction of the Ramgarh Reservoir, and steps are being taken to carry out the project.

These are the two works mentioned in the second paragraph of this report. Ramgarh is only some 20 miles from Jeypore, and when they are commenced, these works will give relief to a large number of the working classes who are now suffering from the high prices of food-grains.

FINANCE.

11. The receipts for the year amounted to R66,56,536 and the expenditure to R56,15,092, while the estimated amounts for the same period were R58,18,844 and R58,26,645, respectively, which shew an increase in actuals over estimates in income of R8,37,691 and a decrease in expenditure of R2,11,553. The savings for the twelve months was R10,49,243. The following statement gives the receipts and expenditure for the past five years :—

	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	R	R
1891-92	61,66,559	54,89,704
1892-93	68,18,651	53,89,911
1893-94	64,18,406	52,77,186
1894-95	65,27,577	52,02,517
1895-96	66,56,536	56,15,092

The receipts in the Customs Department were—

In weight	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11,10,448 maunds.
„ value	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9,25,984 rupees.

as compared with 11,16,549 maunds and R8,83,711 of the previous year.

JEYPORE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF VAKILS.

The work done during the year ending 31st December 1896 was as follows :—

Cases from previous year	9
Cases admitted during the year	16
Cases disposed of	21
Cases pending	4

Sixteen persons were arrested of whom twelve were convicted and sentenced to punishment as shown below :—

1 to one	month's imprisonment.
2 „ one and-a-half „	„ each.
1 „ three	„ „
3 „ six	„ each.
3 „ one	year's „
2 „ six	„ „

The remaining four were discharged. There were eight cases of appeal to the Upper Court, one was dismissed, and the results of the remainder are not yet known. The fines inflicted by the Court amounted to R225. The total claims for compensation was R11,566-3-3 and the sum decreed R1,292-4-6.

There were no prosecutions by the Thagi and Dakaiti Department, except in the case of one man who was concerned in a dakaiti that came before the Court in the year 1895. This offender was then at large. He was convicted of the crime and sentenced to one year's imprisonment. The usual appendix in connection with the operations for the suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti has, therefore, been omitted from this report.

A tabulated statement of the general work done by the Court during the twelve months is attached as Appendix E.

CRIME.

12. No cases of *sati* were brought to notice, one case of female infanticide is said to have been committed in one of the district towns, but the report requires confirmation. It is under reference to the Durbar. The cases of dakaiti and robbing by poisoning which occurred during the year are unusually high. The number of the former being thirteen and of the latter three. In six of these offences the accused or suspected persons have been apprehended and are undergoing trial, while in the others the Police are making strenuous efforts to trace the criminals. In one case of robbing by poisoning a notice has been issued offering a reward for information that may lead to the apprehension and conviction of the offenders. The abstract of work done in the Courts during the year 1896 will be found in Appendix F.

TRANSPORT CORPS.

13. The increase of 200 ponies with the necessary establishment and proportion of carts to the corps, sanctioned by His Highness the Maharaja on its return from Chitral after their very satisfactory work on the frontier, has been practically completed. The strength is 1,200 ponies divided into eight troops, and 520 carts. The average number of carts on duty daily is 100 and of ponies 300.

The corps was inspected by His Excellency the Viceroy in November 1896.

Lieutenant-Colonel Tate, the Inspecting Officer, left in November and was succeeded by Captain Cookson.

Rae Bahadur Dhanpat Rae, Bahadur, the Superintendent of the corps, has been selected as one of the officers of the Imperial Service Troops

to form one of the Imperial Service Cavalry Guard of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress during the forthcoming celebrations in England.

MEDICAL.

14. I regret to say that there has been delay in commencing the building of some of the dispensaries I mentioned in my last report, as promised, but I trust they will eventually be taken in hand. The Rao Raja of Sikar has, I believe, completed two he undertook to build in his Chiefship, and the Raja of Khetri has just opened that recently completed at Kot Putli, naming it in commemoration of the sixtieth year of Her Majesty's reign, the "Victoria Hospital." The Rawal of Samod has adopted a suitable building for the purpose of his dispensary, and the Thakurs of Mandawa and Nawalgarh were most prompt in lodging with the Superintending Engineer the money necessary for the construction of theirs.

BOUNDARY SETTLEMENT WORK.

15. Four pending boundary disputes between the States of Jeypore and Kerowli were disposed of by Lieutenant E. Barnes, the officer specially appointed for the settlement of these cases. The files have been submitted to the Agent to the Governor-General for confirmation of the proceedings.

KISHENGARH.

16. His Highness the Maharaja met His Excellency the Viceroy at Ajmere and exchanged visits with him in November last.

17. I regret to say that the Raja of Fatehgarh having failed to produce his accounts in order to the fixing by the Durbar of the sum to be annually paid in consideration of the introduction into the fief of the State Judicial Stamps, though frequently called upon to do so within the last year and more, it has become necessary to threaten the Raja with the confiscation of a village should he further persist in his refractory conduct. Kishengarh has treated Fatehgarh with the greatest patience and is in no way to blame for matters thus coming to a head.

18. The demarcation of the Sambhar-Kishengarh salt border is still pending. His Highness the Maharaja would be very glad if it could be settled.

19. No case of *sati* or female infanticide was brought to notice. A gang of makers of counterfeit coin was caught and punished. The number of criminal cases instituted during the twelve months was 1,696 against 1,468 of the previous year, while on the Civil side the suits were 10,767 and 11,044, respectively. The work of the Courts has been satisfactory, the percentage of suits disposed of being 83 and 91, respectively, which are about the average figures of the past five years. The average duration of cases has been 37 days in the Civil and 43 in the Criminal, which figures compare badly with those of 25 and 22 of last year. The usual statements (Appendices G & H) are attached.

20. The construction of the new jail which is being built on a fine piece of ground between the Railway station and the town is making satisfactory progress.

21. The Forest Department which is worked by a trained Ranger has been managed satisfactorily.

22. The condition of the State financially has been good. The receipts for the year were R4,26,622 as compared with R4,09,863, for the previous year and the expenditure R3,96,280 as against R3,91,602. Including the balance of R2,54,961 left from the previous year the surplus was R2,85,303.

23. The total amount spent in public works including irrigation was R17,728.

24. A united liability concern entitled the "Maharaj Kishengarh Som Yag Mills Company, Limited," has recently erected near the railway station extensive works, the ceremony of opening which took place this month. This is the first manufactory of the kind that has been started in any State of Rajputana, and His Highness the Maharaja, under whose auspices the Company has come into being, is to be congratulated on this move in the direction of progress, and on his having at his right-hand such an able and upright Minister as Rao Bahadur Syam Sunder Lal, in whom His Highness places the greatest confidence and to whose inspiration the idea of these mills is probably due.

LAWA.

25. The only event of importance in connection with this Chiefship is in regard to the administration. In January 1897, the Thakur was invested with more extensive powers, *i.e.*, he was given complete management of his estate on the condition that no portion of the amount already invested in Government paper be sold without the sanction of the Resident, and that he continue to submit to the Residency half-yearly accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the estate. In Judicial matters the Thakur was invested with powers similar to those enjoyed by a Tazimi Istimrardar in the Ajmere Districts, *viz* :

- (a) In criminal cases those of a Magistrate of the 3rd class, as defined in the Code of Criminal Procedure.
- (b) In civil cases those of a Munsif having jurisdiction to hear suits, the subject-matter of which does not exceed R100.

All appeals from the Thakur's decision lying with the Resident.

26. The finances of the Chiefship have been satisfactory. The sum invested in Government Promissory notes is R30,000.

27. The irrigation work noticed in the Report for 1895-96 has been completed and arrangements are being made to construct another at an estimated cost of R13,297. The project is a sound one and will not only eventually add to the revenue of the estate but afford relief in the present time of scarcity. The Chief is to be commended for his constant desire to develop the resources of the Chiefship.

Appendix A.

Total monthly and annual rainfall of the Jeypore State for 1896.

Stations.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
Bindown .	...	...	...	...	...	3.79	4.74	5.07	0.43	...	0.54	0.31	14.93	
Mohwa .	0.10	0.11	...	...	0.03	1.46	0.47	5.44	0.28	...	0.70	1.01	15.65	
Gunagaporo .	...	...	...	...	...	3.01	9.62	11.30	1.10	...	0.90	0.70	26.63	
Bandikoi .	0.04	...	...	...	...	1.93	9.07	8.73	1.97	...	1.21	1.47	23.42	
Sawai Madhopore .	...	...	...	...	...	7.48	5.05	9.20	0.74	...	0.40	0.61	23.43	
Dausa .	0.04	...	...	...	0.20	2.63	4.08	3.59	1.30	...	1.01	1.00	18.85	
Lalsote .	0.03	0.02	...	...	0.11	11.60	5.31	6.95	0.07	...	0.14	1.07	25.60	
Chatsu .	...	...	...	...	0.80	5.28	7.92	5.35	0.45	...	0.95	1.00	21.75	
Unyara .	...	...	...	...	...	3.88	6.26	8.30	2.31	...	0.55	0.22	21.52	
Joypara .	0.08	0.15	0.02	...	0.33	2.48	3.22	5.60	0.15	0.20	0.71	0.61	14.10	
Sanganir .	0.04	0.04	...	...	0.55	1.91	3.02	6.16	0.86	...	0.62	0.75	13.95	
Malpara .	...	...	...	...	...	2.00	0.94	2.89	1.30	...	0.10	1.65	14.88	
Jhunjhun .	...	0.59	0.10	...	0.10	0.78	6.20	3.63	...	...	0.28	0.20	11.88	
Sri Madhopore .	...	0.06	0.02	...	0.05	1.77	3.49	3.27	0.43	0.08	1.55	...	10.64	
Sambhar .	0.04	0.06	0.02	...	0.94	2.00	4.74	2.40	2.95	0.20	1.17	0.12	15.24	
Sikar .	0.11	0.17	...	...	0.03	1.38	5.45	1.34	0.14	0.03	0.67	0.08	9.40	
Khetri .	...	0.63	0.67	...	0.90	0.48	8.39	7.49	0.54	...	0.40	...	19.50	
Chirawa .	0.27	0.47	0.21	...	0.88	0.84	6.44	6.27	0.67	...	0.18	0.20	16.43	
Kot Patli .	...	0.50	0.02	0.06	0.20	1.04	5.22	6.80	0.50	6.10	1.50	0.20	10.14	
Chomu .	0.06	0.11	0.06	...	0.09	2.80	4.80	3.71	0.18	0.18	1.45	0.20	13.61	
Nim-ka-Thana .	0.43	0.27	..	...	1.07	0.68	6.29	5.24	0.08	0.08	1.12	...	15.25	
Total.	1.23	3.12	1.10	0.06	6.88	59.82	121.72	118.73	16.50	0.87	16.45	11.40	357.85	
Average .	0.06	0.15	0.05	0.00	0.33	2.85	5.80	5.65	0.78	0.05	0.78	0.54	17.04	

V. E. LAW, Colonel,
Resident.JEYPORE :
The 1st April 1897. }

Appendix B.
General return of Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in Jeypore at the end of the official year 1896-97.

Total area in square miles.	Population.	Number of towns and villages.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.										PRIVATE INSTITUTION.				Percentage of				
			COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.						SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.			SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.		Secondary.	Primary.	Indigenous.		Total.			
			English.	Sanskrit.	Persian Arabic.	Secondary.	Primary.	Indigenous.	Rajput School.	School of Arts.	Total.										
14,526	5,784	5,784	INSTITUTIONS																	725	Institutions to number of towns and villages.
			1	1*	1*	9	21	27	1	1	62	7	33	623	683	8					
			7	1	...	1						
14,526	5,784	5,784	SCHOLARS																	733	12.7
			1	1	1	9	28	27	1	1	69	7	34	623	684	Male pupils to male population of school-going age†					
			510	15	...	15						
14,526	5,784	5,784	39	97	52	2,376	1,736	1,233	32	78	5,643	933	1,649	16,100	18,682	24,325	Male pupils to male population of school-going age†				
			510		
			510		
14,526	5,784	5,784	39	97	52	2,376	1,736	1,233	32	78	5,643	933	1,649	16,100	18,682	24,325	Male pupils to male population of school-going age†				
			510		
			510		
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			510		
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			510		
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			510		
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			510		
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			510		
			510		
14,526	5,784	5,784	39	97	52	2,376	1,736	1,233	32	78	5,643	933	1,649	16,100	18,682	24,325	Male pupils to male population of school-going age†				
			510		
			510		
14,526	5,784	5,784	39	97	52	2,376	1,736	1,233	32	78	5,643	933	1,649	16,100	18,682	24,325	Male pupils to male population of school-going age†				
			510		
			510		
14,526	5,784	5,784	39	97	52	2,376	1,736	1,233	32	78	5,643	933	1,649	16,100	18,682	24,325	Male pupils to male population of school-going age†				
			510		
			510		
14,526	5,784	5,784	39	97	52	2,376	1,736	1,233	32	78	5,643	933	1,649	16,100	18,682	24,325	Male pupils to male population of school-going age†				
			510		
			510		
14,526	5,784	5,784	39	97	52	2,376	1,736	1,233	32	78	5,643	933	1,649	16,100	18,682	24,325	Male pupils to male population of school-going age†				
			510		
			510		
14,526	5,784	5,784	39	97	52	2,376	1,736	1,233	32	78	5,643	933	1,649	16,100	18,682	24,325	Male pupils to male population of school-going age†				
			510		
			510		
14,526	5,784	5,784	39	97	52	2,376	1,736	1,233	32	78	5,643	933	1,649	16,100	18,682	24,325	Male pupils to male population of school-going age†				
			510		
			510		
14,526	5,784	5,784	39	97	52	2,376	1,736	1,233	32	78	5,643	933	1,649	16,100	18,682	24,325	Male pupils to male population of school-going age†				
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			510		
14,526	5,784	5,784	39	97	52	2,376	1,736	1,233	32	78	5,643	933	1,649	16,100	18,682	24,325	Male pupils to male population of school-going age†				
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			510		
14,526	5,784	5,784	39	97	52	2,376	1,736	1,233	32	78	5,643	933	1,649	16,100	18,682	24,325	Male pupils to male population of school-going age†				
			510		
			510		
14,526	5,784	5,784	39	97	52	2,376	1,736	1,233	32	78	5,643	933	1,649	16,100	18,682	24,325	Male pupils to male population of school-going age†				
			510		
			510		
14,526	5,784	5,784	39	97	52	2,376	1,736	1,233	32	78	5,643	933	1,649	16,100	18,682	24,325	Male pupils to male population of school-going age†				
			510		
			510		
14,526	5,784	5,784	39	97	52	2,376	1,736	1,233	32	78	5,643	933	1,649	16,100	18,682	24,325	Male pupils to male population of school-going age†				
			510		
			510		
14,526	5,784	5,784	39	97	52	2,376	1,736	1,233	32	78	5,643	933	1,649	16,100	18,682	24,325	Male pupils to male population of school-going age†				
			510		
			510		
14,526	5,784	5,784	39	97	52	2,376	1,736	1,233	32	78	5,643	933	1,649	16,100	18,682	24,325	Male pupils to male population of school-going age†				
			510		
			510		
14,526	5,784	5,784	39	97	52	2,376	1,736	1,233	32	78	5,643	933	1,649	16,100	18,682	24,325	Male pupils to male population of school-going age†				
			510		
			510		
14,526	5,784	5,784	39	97	52	2,376	1,736	1,233	32	78	5,643	933	1,649	16,100	18,682	24,325	Male pupils to male population of school-going age†				
																		

REPORT ON THE POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION

Appendix C.

General return of State expenditure on Public Instruction in Jeypore for the official year 1896-97.

Institution	TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.												TOTAL INDIRECT EXPENDITURE.							Total Expenditure on Education.				
	COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.				SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.				SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.				Total.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships, Prizes, etc.	Furniture and apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Buildings.		Total.			
	English.	Sanskrit.	Persian Arabic.	Secondary.	Primary.	Rajput School.	School of Arts.	Total.																
{ For males	R	a. p.	R	a. p.	R	a. p.	R	a. p.	R	a. p.	R	a. p.	R	a. p.	R	a. p.	R	a. p.	R	a. p.	R	a. p.	R	a. p.
" females	10,473	0 0	5,720	0 0	1,791	0 0	29,041	0 0	64,292	0 0	2,352	0 0	7,135	0 0	3,576	3,100	15,468	718	3,849	2,800	29,001	1,30,403		
	...	...	...	...	5,553	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,553	0 0	...	...	638	...	800	...	1,498	7,051
TOTAL	10,473	0 0	5,720	0 0	1,791	0 0	29,041	0 0	49,845	0 0	2,352	0 0	7,135	0 0	3,576	3,100	16,106	718	4,709	2,800	31,099	1,37,456		
Average yearly cost of educating each pupil found by dividing the direct expenditure by the average roll number of pupils	232	11 3	63	13 8	29	13 7	10	5 0	7	9 6	84	0 0	95	0 0										

V. E. LAW, Colonel,
Resident.JEYPORE;
The 1st April 1897.

Appendix D.

Abstract return of Colleges, Schools, and Scholars attending them in Jeypore for 1896-97.

CLASS OF INSTITUTION.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.										PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.				Grand Total of scholars on the rolls at the end of the year.	LANGUAGES LEARNED.		
	UNDER STATE MANAGEMENT.					UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.					Number of Institutions.	Number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year.	Average roll number throughout the year.	Average daily attendance.		Grand Total of Institutions.		
	Aided.		Unaided.															
	Number of Institutions.	Number of pupils on the rolls at end of last year.	Average roll number throughout the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year.	Average roll number throughout the year.	Average daily attendance.										
I.—Collegiate Education—																		
1. English	1	39	45	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	39	..	..
2. Sanskrit	1	97	91	66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	97	97	..	..
3. Persian Arabic	1	52	60	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	52	..	..
I.—Secondary Education—																		
1. High English	1	616	577	452	..	2	243	207	169	3	473	421	367	..	1,089	294	795	795
2. " Sanskrit	1	214	187	145	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	437	237	291	291
3. " Persian	1	448	303	273	..	..	..	..	..	1	74	65	50	..	522	106	326	326
Middle English	1	311	240	183	..	..	..	..	..	1	143	135	120	..	454	311	277	277
Vernacular	5	787	688	497	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	787	42	745	745
III.—Primary Education—																		
1. Upper Lower Primary	48	2,069	2,796	2,259	..	..	..	..	..	33	1,649	1,554	1,343	..	4,618	190	3,044	3,044
2. Advanced . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	835	135	700	700
3. Elementary . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,265	100	15,265	15,265
IV.—Female Education	7	510	364	283	..	..	..	..	..	1	15	13	10	..	525	..	525	525
V.—Special	2	110	103	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	110	45	110	110
TOTAL	69	6,153	5,454	4,322	2	243	207	169	39	2,354	2,188	1,890	12,712	733	24,850	1,934	1,495	22,978

JEYPORE;

V. E. LAW, Colonel,

Resident.

The 1st April 1897.

Statement of the number and nature of cases adjusted by the Jeypore Court of Vakils during the year 1896.

Period.	Dakaiti.	Dakaiti with wounding.	Dakaiti with murder.	Highway robbery.	Highway robbery with wounding.	Highway robbery with murder.	Theft.	Theft with wounding.	Theft with murder.	Murder.	Kidnapping.	Attempt at theft.	Arson.	Poisoning.	Recognition of cattle.	Burglary.	Forcible confinement.	Miscellaneous.	Criminal breach of trust.	Theft of cattle.	Total.
Quarter ending—																					
31st March	•	•	•	•	•	•	3	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	3	•	•	6
30th June	•	•	•	•	•	•	2	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	1	3
30th September	•	•	•	•	•	•	2	•	•	1	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	3	•	1	8
31st December	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	1	•	2	4
TOTAL	2	•	•	•	•	•	7	•	•	1	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	7	•	4	21

JEYPORE;

The 1st April 1897.

V. E. LAW, Colonel,

Resident.

Appendix F.

JEYPORE COURTS.

Abstract of cases for 1896.

NAME OF COURT.	Number of suits pending at the close of the year.	Number of suits instituted during the year.	Total.	Number of suits disposed of during the year.	Number of suits pending at the close of the year.	NAME OF COURT.	Number of cases pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases instituted during the year.	Total.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Number of cases pending at the close of the year.
Tehsil Courts	112	4,255	4,367	4,303	64	Tehsil Courts	83	5,088	5,171	5,048	123
Nizamut, Jeypore	857	4,125	4,982	4,160	822	Nizamut, Jeypore	375	5,949	6,324	5,845	479
Do. Malpura	3	1,189	1,192	1,180	12	Do. Malpura	11	1,363	1,377	1,354	23
Do. Hindon	21	770	791	750	41	Do. Hindon	46	2,116	2,162	2,098	61
Do. Sambhar	26	2,073	2,089	2,060	39	Do. Sambhar	20	1,449	1,469	1,423	46
Do. Madhopur	2	709	711	693	18	Do. Madhopur	13	1,533	1,546	1,534	12
Do. Gangapur	2	923	926	923	...	Do. Gangapur	2	1,255	1,247	1,247	10
Do. Dosa	1	925	926	926	...	Do. Dosa	8	2,548	2,556	2,555	1
Do. Torawati	271	2,419	2,690	2,434	256	Do. Torawati	124	2,502	2,626	2,492	184
Do. Shekhawati	7	1,095	1,102	1,096	6	Do. Shekhawati	6	2,005	2,012	2,009	3
Do. Kotkasim	4	235	239	236	13	Do. Kotkasim	6	331	337	333	4
Do. Bandikui . . . . .	...	21	21	21	...	Do. Bandikui	1	104	105	103	2
TOTAL	1,194	13,994	15,188	13,981	1,207	TOTAL	615	21,156	21,771	20,983	778
Munsifi and Court of Small Causes	135	6,939	7,074	7,006	68	Foujdari	9	1,229	1,238	1,236	2
Adalat Darani	59	1,397	1,456	1,416	40	Do. Naibat	2	3,097	3,099	3,096	3
Appeals	116	1,220	1,336	1,115	221	Appeals	129	1,508	1,637	1,453	184
TOTAL	310	9,556	9,866	9,537	329	TOTAL	140	5,834	5,974	5,785	189
Council Appeal	225	1,364	1,589	1,306	283	Council Appeals	430	3,356	3,795	3,434	361
GRAND TOTAL	1,841	29,169	31,010	29,127	1,833	GRAND TOTAL	1,277	35,434	36,711	35,260	1,451

V. E. LAW, Colonel,
Resident.JEYPORE; }
The 1st April 1897.

Appendix G.

Comparative Statement of the working of the Civil Courts of the Kishengarh State for the last five years, viz., 1892-93, 1893-94, 1894-95, 1895-96, and 1896-97.

No.	Name of Court.	Number of cases instituted.					Number of cases disposed of					Number of cases that remained pending.					Amount of claim.					Percentage of cases disposed of to total number of cases.					Average duration of suits in days.
		1872-91.	1873-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	
1	Darbar . . .	104	127	140	147	277	47	65	103	55	102	57	62	93	93	85	21,307	22,049	17,692	11,044	12,021	45	61	57	53	63	...
2	Appellate Court .	203	301	400	436	492	168	313	340	390	445	42	49	60	40	47	21,621	47,347	29,078	33,113	45,302	80	87	81	89	89	60
3	Senior Civil Court and of Small Causes	3,603	6,151	6,637	6,108	6,647	2,774	6,336	6,231	6,040	4,553	729	1,216	1,290	1,063	603	1,78,639	2,30,441	3,00,442	2,86,772	3,46,103	70	81	60	83	82	23
4	Darajaghir Court .	236	674	485	670	622	124	460	407	610	459	113	45	78	63	31	17,089	29,763	47,431	60,359	37,829	83	91	63	89	91	31
5	Court of Hakims (Mofussil) .	1,290	3,297	3,103	3,546	3,020	1,070	3,168	2,950	2,072	3,321	204	189	273	671	303	44,070	1,02,003	1,18,053	1,51,033	1,09,779	81	95	91	83	91	29
6	Thikana . . .	...	...	...	223	303	...	...	116	189	...	...	...	...	113	116	...	...	...	9,051	21,206	...	...	...	63	376	...
	Total .	5,331	10,950	10,751	11,044	10,767	4,187	9,321	9,006	9,058	9,186	1,144	1,629	1,745	1,063	1,691	2,87,029	4,30,000	6,83,706	5,43,204	6,71,472	70	86	84	83	85	...
	Average . .	6,749					9,177					1,685					4,63,113					80					...

JAYPORE; }
The 1st April 1897.

V. E. LAW, Colonel,
Resident.

Appendix H.

Comparative Statement of the working of the Criminal Courts of the Kishengarh State for the last five years, viz., 1892-93, 1893-94, 1894-95, 1895-96 and 1896-97.

No.	NAME OF COURT.	Number of cases instituted.					Number of cases disposed of.					Number of cases that remained pending.					Percentages of cases disposed of to total number of cases.					Average duration of suits in days.
		1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	
1	Darbar	30	37	52	37	61	11	18	46	19	43	19	19	6	18	18	37	49	88	53	71	...
2	Appellate Court	83	80	94	95	121	71	77	72	77	109	12	0	22	18	12	86	83	77	81	90	82
3	Sudder Foujdari Court	445	520	564	650	692	422	409	639	625	687	23	21	25	25	25	95	96	92	96	96	24
4	Court of Hakims (Mofussil)	333	420	522	671	678	311	398	492	519	650	22	22	30	62	19	93	94	94	86	97	38
5	Thikannas . . . . .	...	...	...	115	144	...	...	...	54	74	...	...	...	61	70	...	...	...	47	52	...
	TOTAL	891	1,063	1,233	1,463	1,696	815	902	1,149	1,294	1,552	70	71	83	174	144	92	93	93	88	92	
	Average			1,270				1,160					109					91				

JAYPURI;
The 1st April 1897.

V. E. LAW, Colonel,
Resident.

(4)

EASTERN STATES AGENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 1527 G., dated Bhurtpore, the 26th April 1897.

From—Lieut.-Col. J. H. NEWILL, Political Agent, Eastern States, Rajputana,

To—The First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Eastern States Agency for the year 1896-97.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. Loch held charge till 1st March, excepting from 23rd July to 4th October, when he was on privilege leave. Captain DeLaessoe, C.M.G., C.I.E., officiated for him. During March I have been in charge.

RAINFALL.

The rainfall at Bhurtpore during the year was 14.74 inches, only two inches fell after July. During the previous year 20.70 inches were registered, and in the three years before, an average of 35 inches.

CROPS.

The rabi crops were fair, but the kharif produced only about half of the usual outturn. Prices of food-grains rose considerably in the autumn, and have remained high ever since. Grass and fodder have been deficient.

HEALTH.

The year has been a healthy one, with the exception of an outbreak of cholera in the Central Jail at Sear. Small-pox and fever have been normal.

JAIL.

The returns show 336 prisoners in the Sear Jail including 25 life-convicts.

During the year the jail has been completely repaired, and the whole institution reorganised by Surgeon Captain Drake-Brockman. It is now in excellent order, thorough discipline is enforced, and the prisoners are well cared for. Subsidiary jails for women, lunatics, and under-trial prisoners are nearly completed in a large enclosure close by, where there will also be ample room for developing jail industries.

HOSPITAL, DISPENSARIES, AND VACCINATION.

The returns show fifteen institutions in the State, which gave relief to 100,163 out-door and 1,022 in-door patients.

The female dispensary has been successfully managed by Bibi Rupkuar. Seven thousand nine hundred and eighty-three out-door and 42 in-door patients have been treated.

The new hospital, which was sanctioned three years ago, has progressed but slowly. The construction of the main building is now being pushed on, it is urgently required, as the present hospital is nearly two miles distant from the city, has no operating room, and is deficient in accommodation and the appliances necessary for so large a city. Owing to extraordinary expenses on account of scarcity, the construction of the outlying wards will have to wait for another year.

Vaccination has improved. The establishment has been increased, and reorganised with satisfactory results. Twenty thousand three hundred and thirty-three persons were vaccinated: of these 1,263 cases were not successful.

EDUCATION.

The return of schools is attached. It appears that the figures of last year were incorrect; a revised statement is forwarded, which shows that 2,937 attended schools, not 5,353. Owing to scarcity there has been a slight falling

off of two schools and 79 pupils. The expenditure owing to necessary reforms has increased.

CRIME.

There has been a slight increase of robberies owing to scarcity. The Police Department is being reorganised, and does fair work.

Detection should improve as the new hands get more acquainted with their duties.

Nine dakaities were reported during the year showing property plundered at Rs2,280. Most of these cases on account of scarcity have occurred within the last three months, and have been the deed of local people.

No case of infanticide has been reported.

A separate report on the working of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department has been submitted.

COURTS.

Statements showing the work performed by the various Courts are attached. The Civil Courts do not show much change, but owing to better registration and only showing cases *challaned* by the Police, the figures for cases in the Criminal Courts show a large decrease. The actual work is about the same as last year.

FAMINE.

The northern part of the State has not suffered, but there has been considerable scarcity in some of the southern districts. It has not been necessary to work under Famine Codes, but extensive reproductive works have been instituted and are going on, which are sufficient to meet the wants of the people.

Colonel Thornton, Special Famine Commissioner, visited the State in January.

FINANCES.

Full particulars of the finances have been submitted with the Budget Estimates. It will suffice to say the Treasury contains $18\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs of Government paper, and showed, at the end of the year, a balance credit of about Rs2,49,199.

ADMINISTRATION.

The administration has been carried on as in the past year, by the Dewan, under the control of the Political Agent. Several changes suggested by Colonel Loch have been commenced, and the administration has much improved.

The Revenue Officer, Rai Sahib Sohan Lal, has also done good work.

POST OFFICES.

The State Postal Department has been abolished, and eleven new Imperial Post Offices have been opened at different places: all are working smoothly under the usual postal rules.

WILD CATTLE.

This question has been seriously taken up. The services of two experienced men have been obtained from the Mysore Kheddah Department. About 12 square miles of land have been wired in, and a census taken of the wild cattle, which shows about 9,000 bulls and cows. As soon as the rains give sufficient grass, the wild cattle of the southern district will be driven into the enclosure, and at once segregated. Efforts will then be made in separate enclosures to tame and train animals for the yoke: a few have already been successfully broken in, and sold to local people.

SETTLEMENT.

In November last, Mr. E. G. Colvin, C.S., was appointed as Settlement Commissioner of the Bhurtpore and Ulwur States. All his requirements have been budgetted for, and suitable buildings for the accommodation of his establishment and office are being provided.

POLITICAL AGENTS TOUR.

Colonel Loch visited all the tehsils of the Bhurtpore State excepting Rupbas, and marched through Dholpur and thence to Kerowli and back to Bhurtpore.

I have also visited the northern districts, and the relief works at Bareta in the Biana District.

HORSE BREEDING OPERATIONS.

Veterinary Lieutenant-Colonel Queripel visited the State during January. The formation of a breeding stud is still considered inadvisable. Three more donkey stallions have been procured, who, with the Arab stallion, are distributed about the State. Some young stock has been produced, and it remains to be seen how they will turn out.

NOTABLE EVENTS.

His Highness Maharaja Ram Sing accompanied by Surgeon-Captain Drake-Brockman, returned to Bhurtpore from Mussoorie in October last, and was allowed to reside at the capital for the whole of the cold weather. During January he proceeded to Allahabad for a few days to observe some religious duties.

The Agent to the Governor-General visited Bhurtpore during August and February.

The State was also visited by the General Superintendent of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department, the Inspector-General, Imperial Service Troops, and the Superintending Engineers, Public Works Department, of Rajputana.

KEROWLI.

SEASON.

The rainfall at Kerowli was 17.31 inches against 22.9 of the previous year. The heaviest fall was in August. Rain was more abundant in the parganahs of Machilpur, Mandrail, and Sapotra.

The rabi and kharif crops were light, but the bajra crop was particularly good, and this with opening out cultivation along the Chambal River, has saved the State from severe scarcity.

Prices have been and still are high, but the scarcity has not been sufficient to necessitate special relief operations.

HEALTH.

The public health has been good throughout the year; there has been no cholera or epidemic disease in the State. Cattle disease has, however, been prevalent in some parts.

EDUCATION.

The returns of the Maharaja's school show a slight falling off in attendance. His Highness continues his interest in the school. The annual prizes to the students were given by Colonel Loch during his visit in February last.

JAIL.

The returns show an increase of 37 prisoners, which is attributable to many convictions in connection with the *satti* case.

The jail was inspected by the Administrative Medical Officer for Rajputana, who suggested some additions and improvements.

These have been carried out by the Durbar.

CRIME.

Only one dakaity has been reported, it was really a cattle raid committed by Jeypore Goojars. Most of the stolen cattle have been recovered.

No case of infanticide or professional poisoning is reported.

A case of *sati* occurred at the village of Rampura. The Durbar took prompt measures to seize the offenders; after a strict enquiry, several persons were duly punished with imprisonment and fines.

COURTS.

A statement showing the working of the Revenue, Criminal, and Civil Courts is attached. Of the 3,257 cases instituted, 3,130 were disposed of, leaving only 127 for settlement at the end of the year, a marked improvement from last year.

BOUNDARY DISPUTES.

Four boundary disputes between the Kerowli and Jeypore States were disposed of by Mr. Barnes during the cold weather.

ADMINISTRATION.

The administration has as usual been successfully carried on by His Highness the Maharaja with the aid of the Council.

FINANCES.

The total income from all sources, including the opening balance of Rs1,460, amounted to Rs5,08,929 and the expenditure under all heads to Rs5,02,127, leaving a closing balance of Rs6,802. The increase in expenditure was necessitated by the Durbar having to give extensive Tuccavi advances on account of the bad season.

NOTABLE EVENTS.

In February His Highness the Maharaja went to Bhurtpore and exchanged visits with the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.

Colonel Loch stayed for some days at Kerowli, and marched through the State during the month of February.

DHOLPORE.

SEASON.

The average rainfall is about 30 inches, but the amount registered at Dholepore was 13·8 inches against 19·75 of the previous year. Only one inch fell after August.

Owing to the deficient rains of the past two years, both rabi and kharif crops barely realised an eight-anna crop. Considerable scarcity resulted, which necessitated starting relief operations. At first, it was hoped that an extension of productive works would meet the wants of the people, but it soon became necessary to open out poor-houses, and pay for unskilled labour at Famine Code rates. His Highness, at the commencement to save delay, imported grain into the State, and advanced from his private purse large sums to commence relief operations.

FOOD GRAINS.

The comparative statement, which is attached, will show how prices have risen since October last, and that they are now at famine rates.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The management is in the hands of Mr. Thorpe, Private Secretary to His Highness. His energies have been devoted chiefly to Bund construction in connection with Famine Relief Works. The Public Offices are still unfurnished.

HEALTH.

The general health has been good throughout the year and free from epidemics.

DISPENSARIES.

The returns show that 23,691 out-door and 221 in-door patients were treated, which gives a decrease from the previous year in numbers of patients and State expenditure.

A new city dispensary, which was much needed, was opened by the Agent to the Governor-General on 1st March.

Vaccination also shows a falling off from the previous year. Five thousand eight hundred and forty-six persons were successfully operated on.

JAIL.

The returns show 82 prisoners in custody including three life-convicts. In the previous year there were 115 prisoners.

EDUCATION.

The returns show that only 372 boys attended the schools at an expenditure of R2,307. There is evidently room for much improvement in State education.

COURTS.

From the returns of the cases disposed by the Civil, Criminal and Revenue Courts, it appears that fewer cases have been instituted, and that they have been more quickly disposed of.

The Dewan has for some months been carrying on the duties of the Dholepore Nizammat in addition to his own.

CRIME.

Two cases of dakaiti in which R183 was plundered have been reported. The offenders were arrested. No case of infanticide or professional poisoning has come to light.

The Goojars living on the banks of the Chambals are still during the cold weather going into Central India on marauding expeditions. His Highness is personally conducting operations against them.

ADMINISTRATION.

Rai Bahadur Bishun Sarup, Dewan, has continued his good work of administration, and devotes all his energies to State work.

The year has been one of trial and much anxiety owing to the prevailing scarcity. The revenue is almost halved; to meet this heavy loss, and to defray the extra expense incurred on account of famine operations, it has been necessary to raise a further loan from Seth Mool Chund of Ajmere.

Careful management will be necessary for many years to enable the State to pay off its debts.

His Highness will, I hope, set a good example and curtail his personal expenditure.

NOTABLE EVENTS.

His Highness spent the hot weather at Chail; for the rest of the year he resided in his State except when paying short visits.

The Agent to the Governor-General visited Dholepore at the end of February when formal visits were interchanged, famine works inspected, and all the local institutions visited.

Colonel Thornton, Special Famine Commissioner, visited the State in January.

Bhurlpore Jail Return for Samlat 1952.

TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT.	HINDUS.					MAHOMEDANS.					
	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Grand Total.
For life	11	1	...	...	12	13	...	...	...	13	25
„ 14 years	6	...	...	...	6	2	...	...	...	2	8
„ 10 „	2	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	4
„ 7 „	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 6 „	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ 5 „	6	...	1	...	7	15	...	...	...	15	22
„ 3 „	15	...	...	...	15	1	1	...	...	2	17
„ 2½ „	3	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	3	6
„ 2 „	26	...	...	...	26	2	...	...	...	2	28
„ 1½ „	21	1	...	...	22	3	1	...	...	4	26
„ 1 year	72	4	...	...	76	14	...	...	...	14	90
„ 6 months	58	...	...	...	58	18	...	...	...	18	76
Under 6 „	22	...	...	...	22	9	...	...	...	9	31
TOTAL	245	6	1	...	252	82	2	...	...	84	336

J. H. NEWILL, LIEUT.-COL.,
Political Agent, Eastern States, Rajputana.

Abstract Statement of Hospitals and Dispensaries, in the Bhutpore State for the Samvat 1952.

Serial Number.	Place.	Number of Patients.	NUMBER OF IN-PATIENTS.							Total both in and out patients.	Total expenditure.	Remarks.
			Admitted.	Total.	Cured.	Relieved.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.			
1	Anah Hospital	8,130	26	879	905	684	60	17	76	9,041	2,705 1 0	
2	Jail-Sewar	...	2	73	76	37	7	12	18	75	627 4 3	
3	Female City	7,983	1	41	42	26	6	...	1	8,025	1,830 3 0	
4	Bhutpore City Dispensary	23,388	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,388	1,419 1 9	
5	Kumher	4,954	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,954	537 0 3	
6	Deeg	8,721	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,721	664 9 3	
7	Kama	8,459	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,459	601 12 6	
8	Pahari	3,001	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,001	503 8 6	
9	Gopalgarh	2,557	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,557	677 0 6	
10	Akhigarh	3,003	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,003	402 12 3	
11	Bhusawar	6,954	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,954	533 13 3	
12	Weir	5,882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,882	557 13 0	
13	Biana	8,003	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,003	706 14 6	
14	Rapbas	5,473	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,473	512 11 3	
15	Oochain	3,619	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,619	662 3 3	
TOTAL		1,02,163	29	993	1,023	747	72	79	95	1,04,185	12,950 6 0	

J. H. NEWELL, Lieut.-Col.,
Political Agent, Eastern States, Rojputana.

Statement of Vaccination in the State of Bhutpore for the year ending 31st March 1897.

ESTABLISHMENT.			RESULTS.						EXPENDITURE.						
Period.	Average number.		All vaccinations.			Primary Vaccinations.			Re-vaccinations.		Establishment.	Travelling allowances.	Contingencies.	Total.	
	Superintendents.	Vaccinators.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Successful.			Unsuccessful.	Successful.					Unsuccessful.
						Under 1 year.	One to 6 years.	Over 6 years.							
From April to September 1896	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	R a. p. 386 0 0	R a. p. 280 8 0	R a. p. 4 8 0	R a. p. 680 0 0
" October 1896	1	6	86	70	156	93	36	...	27	...	65 0 0	.....	.....	65 0 0
" November "	1	6	883	818	1,701	831	720	4	144	1	65 0 0	.....	3 0 0	67 0 0
" December "	1	9	1,846	1,753	3,599	1,638	1,685	29	243	4	83 0 0	.....	6 0 0	89 0 0
" January 1897	1	13	2,029	1,881	3,910	1,839	1,603	40	288	...	113 0 0	40 8 9	.....	163 8 9
" February "	1	14	2,488	2,173	4,661	2,067	2,303	26	261	2	113 0 0	.....	.....	113 0 0
" March "	1	14	3,384	2,922	6,306	3,143	2,741	122	300	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total . . . . .	...	...	10,716	9,617	20,333	9,661	9,178	231	1,263	7	825 0 0	330 0 9	12 8 0	1,167 8 9

J. H. NEWELL, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Political Agent, Eastern States, Rajputana.

Revised Return of Schools in the Bhurtpore State for the year ending 31st March 1897.

SCHOOLS.	Number of Schools.	DEPARTMENT AND ATTENDANCE.					Number of teachers.	Annual expenditure.
		English.	Persian.	Hindi.	Sanskrit.	Total attendance.		
Bhurtpore School	1	121	123	216	43	503	33	R 10,541 a. 7 p. 9
Tehsili Schools	12	18	238	616	...	872	40	8,497 1 0
Halkabandi Schools	91	...	130	1,482	...	1,612	86	4,912 1 6
Visitor . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	410 1 9
TOTAL	104	139	491	2,314	43	2,987	160	19,360 12 0

Return of Schools in the Bhurtpore State for the year ending 31st March 1897.

SCHOOLS.	Number of Schools.	DEPARTMENT AND ATTENDANCE.					Number of teachers.	Annual expenditure.
		English.	Persian.	Hindi.	Sanskrit.	Total attendance.		
Bhurtpore School	1	143	125	241	38	547	34	R 10,615 a. 5 p. 3
Tehsili Schools	12	62	222	585	...	869	40	4,050 0 0
Halkabandi Schools	89	...	118	1,374	...	1,492	81	5,783 3 0
Inspector . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	450 0 0
Visitor . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	420 0 0
Scholarship and prizes . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,560 7 3
Miscellaneous . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,082 13 0
TOTAL	102	205	465	2,200	38	2,908	157	23,961 13 3

Statement showing the working of the Civil Courts of the Bhurtpore State for the year ending 31st March 1897.

NAME OF COURT.	Description of cases.	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.
Dewan of Bhurtpore	Appeal	7	38	45	31	14
	Original	2	93	100	99	1
Judge of Bhurtpore	Appeal	42	171	213	195	18
	Original . . . . .	...	1	1	...	1
Nazim of Bhurtpore	Appeal	1	37	38	35	3
	Original	80	902	981	953	38
Subordinate Courts, Bhurtpore	Original	41	661	702	644	58
Nazim of Deeg	Appeal	8	85	93	88	5
	Original	3	29	32	24	8
Subordinate Courts, Deeg	Original	55	429	484	449	36
TOTAL . . . . .	...	213	2,451	2,669	2,517	182

J. H. NEWILL, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Political Agent, Eastern States, Rajputana,

Statement showing the work performed by the Criminal Courts of the Bhurtpore State for the official year ending 31st March 1897.

NAME OF COURT.	Description of cases.	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.
Dewan of Bhurtpore	Appeal	9	72	81	71	10
	Original	9	373	382	372	10
Sessions Judge	Appeal	35	254	289	260	29
	Original	5	35	40	38	2
Nazim of Bhurtpore	Appeal . . . . .	...	4	4	4	...
	Original	18	1,067	1,085	1,073	12
Subordinate Courts, Bhurtpore	Original	47	1,561	1,608	1,580	28
Nazim of Deeg	Appeal	2	21	23	23	...
	Original	57	546	603	568	35
Subordinate Courts, Deeg	Original	67	647	714	690	15
TOTAL . . . . .	...	249	4,580	4,829	4,688	141

Statement showing the working of the Revenue Courts of the Bhurtpore State for the year 1896-97.

NAME OF COURT.	Description of cases.	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.
Dewan	Appeals	31	36	67	55	12
	Original	20	527	547	527	20
	Miscellaneous	20	425	445	422	23
Chief Revenue Officer	Revenue	1,264	3,882	5,146	4,667	479
Deputy Collector	Do. . . . .	...	7,937	7,937	6,564	1,373
Tehsildars	Do.	631	6,623	7,254	6,301	953
TOTAL		1,966	19,430	21,396	18,536	2,860

Average attendance of boys of the Maharaja's School, Kerowli, for 1896-97.

NAMES OF DEPARTMENT.	Present.	Absent.	Leave.	Sick.
English	36·897	9·967	6·220	3·543
Persian	51·452	25·272	1·500	·400
Hindi	100·068	33·150	3·690	·636
Patwari	5783	2·602	6·280	·430
TOTAL	194·200	70·991	17·690	5·009

J. H. NEWILL, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Political Agent, Eastern States, Rajputana.

Kerowli Jail Return for the year 1896-97.

TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT.	Male.	Female.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
For life	9	1	10	
From 5 to 10 years	14	...	14	
From 2 to 4 years	22	...	22	
From 6 months to 1 year	48	3	51	
TOTAL .	93	4	97	

Statement showing the working of the Revenue, Criminal, and Civil Courts of the Kerowli State for the year 1896-97.

NAME OF COURT.	Arrears.	Current.	TOTAL.	Disposed of.	Remaining.
Revenue	93	1,226	1,319	1,275	44
Criminal	7	932	939	926	13
Miscellaneous . . . . .	...	417	417	417	...
Civil	85	293	378	322	56
Execution of decrees	20	184	204	190	14
TOTAL .	205	3,052	3,257	3,130	127

J. H. NEWILL, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Political Agent, Eastern States, Rajputana.

Comparative Statement of Prices current of the principal Food-grains in the City of Dholapore during the years 1895-96 and 1896-97.

Months.	1895-96.						1896-97.					
	Wheat.		Barley.		Jowar.		Wheat.		Barley.		Jowar.	
	Chittaka.		Chittaka.		Chittaka.		Chittaka.		Chittaka.		Chittaka.	
	Seers.	Chittaka.	Seers.	Chittaka.	Seers.	Chittaka.	Seers.	Chittaka.	Seers.	Chittaka.	Seers.	Chittaka.
April	16	11	21	1½	19	2	13	3½	17	9	16	4
May	17	½	26	1	18	3	13	2	16	½	15	3½
June	16	9½	24	15½	16	10½	12	8½	15	5	14	4
July	16	2	23	15	14	8	12	6	15	6	15	12
August	15	4	22	12½	15	6	12	3½	14	14	15	1½
September	15	8	21	6½	16	7½	10	6½	13	3½	12	8½
October	13	12½	19	7	17	10½	8	8½	11	4½	11	6½
November	13	8	17	1	18	12½	7	15½	8	14	9	5
December	13	8½	16	14½	18	13	8	1½	8	4½	9	6
January	13	8½	16	2½	17	5	8	2½	9	0	9	4
February	13	½	16	14	17	7½	8	10	9	0	10	8½
March	13	2½	16	14	16	14	8	3	9	0	9	15½

J. H. NEWILL, Lieut.-Col.,
Political Agent, Eastern States, Rajputana.

Annual Return of Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Dholepore State for the year 1896-97.

NAME OF DISPENSARIES.	Number of servant employed.	Out-door patients.	IN-DOOR PATIENTS.						Annual expenditure including salaries, medicines, etc.
			Treated.	Cured.	Relieved.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	
1. Dholepore Dispensary	10	10,315	...	...	...	...	...	...	R a. p. 2,845 2 6
2. Rajakhera ,,	5	7,362	...	...	...	...	...	...	702 10 6
3. Bari ,,	5	6,014	...	...	...	...	...	...	811 0 9
4. Jail ,,	1	...	221	215	...	...	4	2	216 0 0
TOTAL	21	23,691	221	215	...	...	4	2	4,574 13 9
5. Vaccinating operations	6	5,846 successful; 427 not successful.							866 12 0
GRAND TOTAL									5,441 9 9

Dholepore Jail Return for the Sambat year 1953 or A. D. 1896-97.

TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT.	HINDUS.					MUSULMANS.					GRAND TOTAL.
	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
For life	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
" 17 years . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 15 " . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 14 "	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
" 11 "	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
" 10 "	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
" 9 "	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
" 8 "	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
" 7 "	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5
" 6 " . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 5 "	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
" 4 "	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
" 3 "	15	...	...	...	15	2	...	...	...	2	17
" 2 "	16	1	...	...	17	2	...	...	...	2	19
" 1 year	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
" 9 months	8	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	8
" 6 "	7	...	...	...	7	2	...	...	...	2	9
Under 6 "	8	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	8
TOTAL	75	1	...	...	76	6	...	...	...	6	82

J. H. NEWILL, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Political Agent, Eastern States, Rajputana.

Return of Dholepore Schools for 1896-97, from 1st April 1896 to 31st March 1897.

No.	HEADS.	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS.				Number of teachers.	Monthly expenditure.	Expenditure incurred during the year.	REMARKS.
		In English.	In Persian.	In Hindi.	TOTAL.				
1	Dholepore City School.	67	63	60	190	8	R a. p. 126 12 0	R a. p. 1,521 0 0	
2	Bari Tehsili School.	...	27	50	77	2	22 8 0	270 0 0	
3	Rajakhera School	...	15	33	48	2	20 8 0	246 0 0	
4	Kolari ditto .	...	...	13	13	1	8 8 0	102 0 0	
5	Baseri ditto .	...	...	23	23	1	8 8 0	102 0 0	
6	Angayi ditto .	...	...	21	21	1	5 8 0	66 0 0	
	TOTAL .	67	105	200	372	15	192 4 0	2,307 0 0	

Statement showing the work performed by the Civil Courts of the Dholepore State during the Sambat year 1953 or A. D. 1896-97.

NAME OF COURT.	Description of cases.	Pending from last year.	Instituted.	TOTAL.	Disposed of.	Pending.
1. The Dewan of Dholepore .	Appeals .	3	15	18	17	1
	Original .	19	38	57	41	16
2. The Magistrate of Dholepore	Appeals .	4	49	53	52	1
	Original .	4	8	12	9	3
3. Subordinate Courts .	Ditto .	97	312	409	380	79
4. Sirmathra ditto .	Ditto .	35	45	80	64	16
TOTAL .	...	162	467	629	513	116

Statement showing the work performed by the Criminal Courts of the Dholepore State during the Sambat year 1953 or A. D. 1896-97.

NAME OF COURT.	Description of cases.	Pending from last year.	Instituted.	TOTAL.	Disposed of.	Pending.
1. The Dewan of Dholepore .	Appeals .	...	1	1	1	...
	Original .	...	...	...	...	...
2. The Magistrate of Dholepore	Appeals .	...	4	4	4	...
	Original .	...	407	407	404	3
3. Subordinate Courts .	Ditto .	22	489	511	495	16
4. Sirmathra ditto .	Ditto .	53	116	169	145	24
TOTAL .	...	75	1,017	1,092	1,049	43

Statement showing the work performed by the Revenue Courts of the Dholepore State during the Sambat year 1953 or A. D. 1896-97.

NAME OF COURT.	Description of cases.	Pending from last year.	Instituted.	TOTAL.	Disposed of.	ending.
1. The Dewan of Dholepore .	Original .	20	471	491	479	12
2. Settlement .	Original .	343	330	673	398	275
TOTAL .	...	363	801	1,164	877	287

J. H. NEWILL, Lieut.-Col.,
Political Agent, Eastern States, Rajputana.

(5)

HARAOTI AND TONK ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 47-G., dated Dooli, the 17th April 1897.

From—A. L. P. TUCKER, Esq., Political Agent, Harnoti and Tonk,

To—The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report for the year 1896-97.

2. I have been in charge of this Agency throughout the year, save from the 1st May to the 22nd July 1896. Lieutenant-Colonel Bell, Commanding the Deoli Irregular Force, held charge of the Agency during my absence.

3. The year under report has been busy and eventful.

His Highness the Maharao Raja of Bundi, His Highness the Nawab of Tonk, and the Raja Dhiraj of Shahpura were present at Ajmere in November 1896, on the occasion of His Excellency the Viceroy's visit there.

His Highness the Maharao Raja of Bundi, Sir Raghubir Singh Bahadur, K.C.I.E., was honoured with the Knighthood of the Order of the Star of India on New Year's Day, 1897.

I have the pleasure to record the following matters in which the Administration of the Chiefs in this Agency has received favorable notice.

His Highness the Maharao Raja of Bundi received, in November 1896, an expression of the Agent to the Governor-General's satisfaction at the Bundi Durbar's enlightened action in remitting the levy from traders of transit dues on grain during the prevalent period of scarcity. His Highness was further thanked in the same month for permitting the export of grain to the Deoli Cantonment. His Highness' Durbar also received within the year the thanks of the Trustees of the Indian Museum and of the authorities of the Imperial Institute for a note on Lac and on the Babul tree, with samples in illustration, which the Durbar kindly supplied.

His Highness the Nawab of Tonk received, in November 1896, an expression of the Agent to the Governor-General's appreciation of his liberal and enlightened action in the remission of duties on food-grains during the prevalent scarcity.

The Raja Dhiraj of Shahpura received the thanks of the Trustees of the Indian Museum and of the authorities of the Imperial Institute for a collection of Lac and lacquered toys sent by the Chiefship to those institutions.

The Bundi and Tonk Durbars have each received the thanks of the Government of India for the additional contributions given by them towards the cost of the Department for the suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti as reorganised.

The commencement of work on the Tonk Section of the Goona-Bara Railway has been another noteworthy event in the year. The cessation of the usual autumn rains caused much anxiety in October and November, when late rains to some extent improved the situation. The year has been a year of high prices, especially in Tonk, where over nineteen hundred persons were receiving gratuitous relief at its close. Notwithstanding the pressure on the poorer classes the public peace and security have been well maintained. The Bubonic plague has, so far, fortunately not penetrated into this part of the country.

4. I was on tour from the commencement of November until the end of March, visiting Pirawa and Chabra in Central India for the revision of the settlement in those Tonk Parganas. I completed my inspection of the villages of the Tonk Pargana, and spent several months at Tonk besides visiting Bundi and Shahpura and most of the Kherar villages round Deoli.

5. I subjoin detailed reports under the following heads:—

- I.—Deoli,
- II.—The State Court of Vakils,
- III.—The Mina Kherar,
- IV.—Bundi,
- V.—Tonk, and
- VI.—Shahpura.

I.—DEOLI.

The aggregate rainfall, 29 inches, was fair but badly distributed, as much as 14.85 inches falling in July. General health was very good and no epidemics occurred. The Agency vaccinator performed 359 vaccinations. The monthly income of the Charitable Dispensary was raised to Rs111 per mensem, thanks mainly to an increased subscription which the Jeypore Durbar has been good enough to grant. The number of new cases treated was as follows:—in-patients 157 and out-patients 6,511. The number of major operations performed was 66 and of minor operations 308. Many of these operations were of great surgical interest. The sanitation of the Agency is generally satisfactory. House to house visitations have lately been made by the Agency Surgeon, and all unprotected children have been vaccinated under his supervision. Surgeon-Captain Woolbert has done good work in the Agency in the year under report.

We have had some trouble in getting grain into the Agency. I am hopeful that the Meywar Durbar, whose villages immediately surround it, will in time see their way to allowing grain to come in.

II.—THE COURT OF VAKILS AT THE HARAOTI AND TONK AGENCY.

The number of cases pending before this tribunal when the year began was seven, and 31 cases were instituted in the year. Of these 24 were disposed of. The pending list (14) would have been smaller had I been able to return to Deoli before the year closed; steps are being taken to dispose of the cases in arrears. The number of appeals filed was 12; in two of these cases the Courts' decree was confirmed and in three it was revised. There were seven appeals pending at the close of the year. The cases disposed of in the year are classified as follows:—

Highway robbery without aggravating circumstances	5
Theft	3
Cattle lifting	6
Dakaiti	5
Burglary	1
Miscellaneous	4
TOTAL	24

III.—THE MINA KHERAR.

The state of these villages continued tranquil. The revised rules were acted on in all the villages that compose the Kherar, the Bundi Durbar having agreed to their introduction. The Agent to the Governor General was pleased

to express his satisfaction at the efficient control of the Kherar in 1896. Prices of food-grains have ruled high in the Kherar since the autumn of 1896, but famine has not shown itself there, nor has it been necessary to open relief works. No serious crimes were committed by the Minas in either the Jeypore, Bundi or Meywar villages in 1896. I am constantly in these villages while at Deoli, and believe myself to be in fairly close touch with the Minas there, with their Superintendents and with the authorities of the Durbars concerned.

IV.—BUNDI.

His Highness the Maharao Raja enjoyed good health, as did His Highness' son who has begun to learn English. The personnel of the high officials of the State was unchanged, save for the death of Bhora Champalalji of the State Council whose demise is regretted in the State.

RAINFALL AND CROPS.

2. The year's rainfall was 20 inches and 80 cents. The falls were most inopportune: rain held off altogether in September and October, and both the Kharif and Rabi crops suffered. The Kharif was only a six-anna crop; the Rabi prospects were most unfavourable, but rain in November and December improved them. Later on, however, excessive cold in some of the Parganas did mischief, and a harvest little better than the Kharif harvest was expected when the year closed. The following table, showing the prices of grain in the Bundi market in each month of the year, is interesting. Prices are quoted in Government rupees and seers:—

Seers per rupee.

				WHEAT.		BARLEY.		JOWAR.		GRAM.		MUSKA.	
				Seers.	Chks.	Seers.	Chks.	Seers.	Chks.	Seers.	Chks.	Seers.	Chks.
April	1896	.	.	17	8	25	8	26	8	25	8	26	0
May	"	.	.	17	4	25	12	24	4	20	8	24	4
June	"	.	.	16	8	22	0	24	2	20	0	Nil.	
July	"	.	.	16	4	21	4	21	12	20	4	Nil.	
August	"	.	.	16	0	25	0	22	8	19	4	Nil.	
September	"	.	.	13	10	18	8	19	8	18	8	20	0
October	"	.	.	10	6	16	0	15	12	15	8	15	0
November	"	.	.	11	12	16	2	16	8	16	8	11	12
December	"	.	.	12	10	17	8	18	0	17	4	17	4
January 1897	"	.	.	11	14	15	10	16	12	14	12	16	8
February	"	.	.	12	0	15	8	15	12	15	0	15	8
March	"	.	.	12	6	14	8	14	8	14	8	14	8

Prices thus rose gradually until August. In September the first serious rise took place, and in October prices were at the highest point touched in 1896. In November and December grain became somewhat cheaper; from January until the end of the year prices remained fairly steady with a tendency to rise. The rise and fall corresponds very fairly with the account of the season given above. Export is the chief outside factor affecting the market, and here the enlightened policy of the Durbar has no doubt added considerably to the prosperity of the people of the State, into which a great deal of money must have been brought by the export trade. The Durbar submitted Famine Reports under the Abstract Famine Code for Native States for the months of November and December; then these reports were discontinued as the situation had improved. Relief works were not opened in the year; the works in the State programme will be opened as soon as necessity arises.

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PUBLIC HEALTH.

3. The year was healthy throughout, and no serious outbreaks of disease occurred. The number of vaccinations effected in 1896 was 650, of which 609 were successful; the number is considerably larger than that reported in 1895 (243). The progress made in this direction is, I think, satisfactory. The people still are timid regarding vaccination and are averse to it. The number of in-patients treated in the Bundi City Dispensary, the Kotwali and the Jail Dispensary was 167: in nine cases the patients died and in 154 relief or cure was effected. The total number of out-patients treated was 4,325.

CRIME AND POLICE.

4. The number of cases of dakaity reported in the year was two only. Two complaints by the Bundi Durbar regarding the lack of assistance obtained by them from the Police of bordering States are under enquiry.

CRIMINAL AND CIVIL JUSTICE.

5. The number of cases for disposal in the Criminal Courts of the State was 1,812; the number in the Civil Courts was 881. Of these cases 1,681 and 625 were respectively decided.

FINANCE.

6. The State income for the Samvat year 1952 (1895-96) amounted to R7,22,305: the expenditure was R7,39,861. The customs receipts amounted to R1,67,174; the decrease occurred under cotton exports.

PUBLIC WORKS.

7. The Durbar built 13 causeways on the road from Bundi to Kotah and metalled 9 miles of the road. Metal is being collected on the rest of the road to be put down in the coming rains. The Durbar has taken up the Bundi portion of the road between Tonk and Deoli. For this I am obliged to them, and would express a hope that the Jeypore Durbar will be able in time to substantially improve their section of this road. The Bundi Durbar's allotment for expenditure on public works was R45,000.

EDUCATION.

8. The Bundi State High School sent up four Entrance and three Middle Class candidates for the University Examinations at Allahabad. Two boys passed the Entrance and one the Middle Class Examination. The number of boys at this school rose to 183, of whom 82 are receiving instruction in English. In the village schools 117 boys were under instruction; in these schools Hindi only is taught. The establishment of a separate school at Bundi for Rajput boys of good family has been proposed.

GENERAL.

9. The administration of the State during the year under report shows an improvement in several directions. His Highness the Maharao Raja has been well served by Bohra Megbanji, the Diwan of the State.

V.—TONK.

His Highness the Nawab of Tonk enjoyed good health throughout the year.

RAINFALL AND CROPS.

2. Among the six Parganas in the Tonk State the season was probably most unfavourable in Tonk itself. Sironj also suffered considerably for the

second year in succession, but this Pargana will be dealt with by the Central India authorities. In Nimbaheda, in spite of the long break in August and September, the season was fair. Pirawa also had a fair season. In Chabra and in Aligarh the Rabi sowings were considerably contracted owing to the failure of the rains; in these two Parganas the season was indifferent. In Tonk Pargana it was very indifferent. It should be remembered that in all these Parganas there is a large area irrigated from wells and a good deal of river bed cultivation.

In the Tonk Pargana the prospects were fair up to the middle of August.

Then the usual break was prolonged and continued to be prolonged over September and into October until the standing Kharif harvest, chiefly jawar and mukka, to a great extent withered away. Very slight rain followed in October, and Rabi sowings were much diminished, those unirrigated lands only being sown which were low lying and contained moisture. Where sown, however, the Rabi dry crops promised well, for rain in November and December considerably improved the situation and did the growing crops much good. Later on prospects fell off again, and the year closed, as will be seen later, with considerable distress and tension.

The annexed table shows the course of the price of food-grains in Tonk throughout the year. The prices are calculated in Government rupees and seers :—

		WHEAT.		BARLEY.		JOWAR.		GRAM.		MUKKA.	
		Seers.	Chks.	Seers.	Chks.	Seers.	Chks.	Seers.	Chks.	Seers.	Chks.
April	1896	13	4	16	11	16	14	16	9		Nil.
May	"	13	4	16	11	16	15	15	10		Nil.
June	"	12	11	15	7	15	12	14	7		Nil.
July	"	12	4	15	1	13	5	13	4		Nil.
August	"	12	8	15	5	15	11	13	7		Nil.
September	"	11	5	13	10	13	6	12	8	12	14
October	"	7	15	9	4	9	7	9	6	9	8
November	"	7	8	8	12½	8	13	8	14½	8	14
December	"	8	14	10	2	10	13	10	5	10	10
January	1897	8	11	10	4	10	8½	10	5	10	9
February	"	8	7	9	14	10	11	9	15	10	10
March	"	8	8½	9	11	9	13½	9	9½	9	15

Prices were steady (and high) in April and May. In June they rose slightly; in July they rose again, but fell a little in August, when prospects were fair. In September there was a rise again followed by a heavy rise in October, and a further rise in November, when prices were at their highest. Since then they have fallen slightly, but remain at the year's close at a quite abnormal figure.

The effect of these high prices up to the time when the year closed had been to throw 1,546 persons on to gratuitous relief at Tonk, while the State works programme gave wages to 247 able-bodied labourers. In spite of the severe distress among the poor in the town of Tonk itself, the public peace was unbroken. Imported grain was coming into the town towards the close of the year from the neighbouring districts; I have not heard of any imports coming into this part of the country from other parts of India. The free trade policy followed by the Jeypore Durbar merits favourable notice here; half the country side belongs to that Durbar, and had they restricted exports the situation in Tonk would have been considerably aggravated.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

3. The year was healthy. No returns up to the close of the year are yet available for the various Medical institutions of the State. The Bubonic fever had not found its way into the Durbar's borders when the year closed.

CRIMINAL AND CIVIL JUSTICE.

4. No figures are available. No cases of an important nature occurred in Rajputana in which the Political Agent was called upon to take special action. In Sironj a criminal case occurred in which three Tonk State servants were convicted of an offence on the Tonk-Maksudangarh border and sentenced to long periods of imprisonment by the Political Agent in Bhopal. An appeal preferred by the Durbar was rejected by the Agent to the Governor General in Central India.

CRIME AND POLICE.

5. No dakaities were reported in the year 1896 in the Rajputana Parganas of Tonk, namely, Tonk, Aligarh and Nimbaheda. The Durbar has appointed a Motamid under the Criminal Tribes Settlement Rules contained in the Thagi and Dakaiti Departmental Manual. So far only the Moghias, who were settled before, have come under the operation of the rules. The returns prescribed in the rules have been forwarded to the General Superintendent from October 1896, onwards. The Tonk Moghias are settled in Nimbaheda, and this Pargana I was unable to visit in the touring season. The Durbar has established a police thana at Jhalra in the Tonk Pargana, a Mina village on the borders of Uniara of Jeypore, where a thana was needed.

EDUCATION.

6. The figures regarding the number of students at the Tonk Madrassah and other Schools, and the examinations which they have succeeded in passing, are not yet available.

FINANCE.

7. The closed State accounts for the year 1303 Fasli, which ended on 31st August 1896, are not yet available.

Under the 1304 Fasli State Budget the grand total, on the receipts side, was R16,18,896. Its principal items were R13,91,896 ordinary receipts which included R9,74,959, Land Revenue. Under debt heads the figure was R2,15,000; the usual temporary loan of a lakh and-a-half, which is advanced by the State Treasurers as required and repaid within the year constituted the principal item, the balance being deposits and recoveries.

The total figure on the expenditure side of the Budget was R15,72,526, and it was hoped that the year would close with a balance of R46,370. The expenditure included R11,01,675 ordinary expenditure and R4,70,851 under debt heads. In the ordinary expenditure reductions to the amounts, respectively, of R20,466 and R24,873 were effected under Army and State charges. Of the allotment under debt heads R3,90,119 were set aside for the repayment of loans (including the temporary loan) and the balance for refunds and advances. Under loans it was proposed to pay off the usual temporary loan, which with interest amounts to R1,57,000; R2,03,119 were provided for repayments on the State's fixed loan accounts, and R30,000 were provided to meet the interest on the loan for the construction of the Tonk section of the Guna-Bara Railway. The Agent to the Governor General was pleased to express his satisfaction at the reforms effected in this Budget.

In sending up the Budget I took the opportunity of saying that with a land revenue settlement still under revision it was impossible to forecast, with any confidence of certainty, the receipts under this head which formed so large a portion of the State's income. The Budget was necessarily a hand-to-mouth budget liable to be upset, like its predecessors in 1301 Fasli and in 1303 Fasli, by an unexpected bad season. The bad season unfortunately became a serious reality, and the State was confronted with a probable deficiency of R1,06,000 on the receipt side of the Budget (principally under Land Revenue), with the further necessity of incurring an additional expenditure of R78,000 on relief and relief works, grain compensation and high prices. To meet this difficulty the State has had to contract a fresh loan, and has received sanction to borrow a sum not exceeding R1,60,000. The money has been obtained at $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. from the Rutlam firm of Messrs. Magniram Bhabut Singh; up to the 10th April 1897 R40,000 of this loan had been drawn.

The Tonk State debts as they stood on the 1st September 1896 amounted in all to R5,53,116. Details will be found in the appendix. Of the total amount one item, R61,949, was likely to be settled by the payment of a very insignificant sum.

The Tonk State has further agreed in the course of the year to borrow, with the sanction of the Government of India, the sum of rupees seventeen lakhs for the construction of the Tonk section of the Guna-Bara Railway. This sum the Gwalior Durbar has agreed to advance. The terms of the agreement with the Government of India which the Tonk State will enter into regarding this loan are still under consideration. This transaction, as far as the current year's finances are concerned, has only affected the Durbar to the extent of rendering it necessary to provide R30,000 for the payment of interest on such amounts as may be expended on construction within the year. The Durbar anticipate that by the end of the year 1307 Fasli (1899-1900) they will have paid off their now outstanding debts. This calculation includes the loan of R1,60,000 sanctioned in the current year and still only partly drawn. The repayments of the principal of the railway loan to the Gwalior Durbar will not, it has been proposed, commence until the year 1308 Fasli (1900-1901).

In connection with the State finances it may be mentioned that the State Treasurers have received permission to bring Mahomed Khani rupees from Sironj to Tonk and have them coined there into Chavarshahi currency to the amount of R60,000.

PUBLIC WORKS.

8. The Public Works allotment in the State Budget for the year is R45,000. This is being chiefly expended on the road from Sironj to the Indian Midland Railway, and on the road from Tonk towards Deoli. The large sums being expended on the Tonk Section of the Guna-Bara Railway represent expenditure by the Durbar on a public work of considerable importance and of great usefulness.

LAND REVENUE REVISION SETTLEMENT.

9. I have examined the Tonk, Pirawa and Chabra Parganas with a view to revising the settlement there, and the Aligar Pargana is also being examined. I am hopeful that in all of these Parganas it may be possible to introduce revised settlements before the next Tonk State year commences on 1st September 1897. The disposal of the claims to hold lands on privileged tenures is proceeding; it is difficult to come forward with revision settlement proposals until

the areas which are to be held on favoured rates have been decided and the rates themselves determined. Some steps have been taken to remove the complaints regarding the damage done by wild animals and the difficulty experienced in obtaining permission to cut down trees and to remove forest produce.

MISCELLANEOUS.

10. The troublesome Mandawar case was settled for the time in the course of the year, the Jeypore Durbar having agreed that the Mandawar Munsarim should abide by the rules framed by His Highness the Nawab of Tonk. His Highness the Nawab has seen his way to removing the police thana which he had placed in Mandawar.

GENERAL.

11. Sahibzada Muhamad Obeidulla Khan, C.S.I., the Minister of the State, visited the outlying Parganas of the State in the course of the year, and was able to give much of his attention to the condition of the outlying Nizamats. The administration of the Tonk State in the year under report has been a matter of no small difficulty. I think that the Sahibzada is entitled to considerable credit for the good work done in the year. In spite of very adverse circumstances the peace of the country has been well maintained; the Durbar has been able to deal satisfactorily with a considerable amount of distress and financial embarrassment, and, further, to launch in the shape of the Tonk section of the Guna-Bara Railway, a scheme of considerable magnitude and public utility. In connection with this last matter the assistance given by His Highness the Maharaja Sindia should not be forgotten. Without his assistance it would have been difficult for the Tonk Durbar to find funds for the Chabra Railway Project, which is now well in hand.

Appendix showing the Tonk State debts as they stood at the close of the Fasli year 1303 (1st September 1896).

	R
1. Due to the Ajmere firm (Rs1,83,000 at 7 per cent. Rs1,84,000 at 5 per cent.)	3,67,000
2. Rutlam Firm	87,000
3. Special Debts	15,450
4. Arrears of pay	10,000
5. Miscellaneous (includes Rs61,949, likely to be settled for an insignificant sum)	73,666
TOTAL	5,53,116

A. TUCKER,

Political Agent in Haraoti and Tonk.

VI.—SHAH PURA.

The Raja Dhiraj and the members of his family enjoyed good health throughout the year. The Raja Dhiraj visited Bombay, Mahableshtar, Poona, Hyderabad and Mount Abu as well as Ajmere.

RAINFALL AND CROPS.

2. When the year opened the previous year's drought in the Phulia Pargana had caused relief works to be opened. The largest number of labourers employed on these was 383. The monsoon set in in June, and rain continued during July, in which month the fall was heavy. From the close of August until the end of September there was a long and unseasonable break. The total rainfall of the year was 29 inches. Among the Kharif crops Mukka was good and cotton very good; the Rabi area sown was less than the average, but where sown the crop was fair. Grazing was plentiful, and no sort of distress

showed itself in the year. Prices, however, ruled high, as will be seen from the following statement :—

Seers per rupee (British).

		WHEAT.		BARLEY.		JOWAR.		GRAM.		MUKKA.	
		Seers.	Chks.	Seers.	Chks.	Seers.	Chks.	Seers.	Chks.	Seers.	Chks.
April	1896	13	8	17	7	18	4	16	1	20	4
May	"	13	12	17	10	18	6	15	8	19	6
June	"	13	14	17	4	17	8	15	8	18	0
July	"	13	0	17	14	15	0	14	0	17	15
August	"	13	2	18	8	16	8	14	0	18	14
September	"	11	6	16	10	15	0	13	8	18	0
October	"	9	4	13	6	13	2	10	12	15	8
November	"	8	15	11	3	11	14	9	8	12	15
December	"	8	4	10	6	10	8	8	10	11	13
January 1897	"	9	4	10	8	13	0	10	8	12	4
February	"	9	3	10	8	13	0	10	8	12	4
March	"	9	5	12	0	13	2	12	0	13	4

Thus there was a very gradual rise in prices until August. In September the rise was more pronounced. In October prices rose to a high point and would have risen higher had not the Raj stores been opened. A great deal of grain was exported from the Chiefship about this time. From January onwards prices have slightly fallen again. The closure of export to Shahpura from the Chiefship's Kachola Pargana in Meywar caused a good deal of inconvenience. I am glad to say that the Meywar Durbar have recently withdrawn their order prohibiting such export.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

3. Public health was good ; no epidemics occurred. Some steps were taken to improve the sanitation of the town of Shahpura, and arrangements have been made to detect the appearance of the Bubonic plague should the disease make its way to the Chiefship. So far it has not done so. The number of in-patients treated at the Shahpura Dispensary was 64 and that of out-door patients 14,062. The number of vaccinations effected was 1,376: of these 1,106 were successful. The Dispensary accommodation was improved. It has been specially supplied with disinfectants.

CRIME AND POLICE.

4. No dakaities were reported from the Chiefship in the year. The Police Manual referred to in last year's Annual Report was issued. The Raja Dhiraj readily agreed to the suggestions that I placed before him regarding the Manual, and I have had the pleasure of informing him that the Agent to the Governor General has regarded his action in this matter as commendable. The Chiefship's armed Police has a strength of 139, of whom 45 are mounted; the General Police, including Chaukidars, has a strength of 261. The Pargana has been divided into Police circles, stations and out-posts, and the Tahsildars, whom it was proposed to make also Sub-Inspectors in the police, have been retained as Tahsildars only, separate Sub-Inspectors having been appointed to the Police. A Police Superintendent, Mr. Hari Singh, has been appointed on probation, and Lala Manohar Lal, District Inspector of Police, works also as Motamid of Criminal Tribes under the rules contained in the Thagi and Dakaiti Departmental Manual. Several arrests of members of proclaimed tribes have been made in the Chiefship, and a serious attempt has been made, and is being continued, to carry out the wishes of the Government in this matter.

The third rule in the sanctioned Manual may perhaps be quoted *in extenso*. It is as follows :—

"The Raja Dhiraj directs the attention of all members of the Police Force, both officers and men, to his wish and desire that in all cases of violent crime, especially of dakaiti, every

effort should be made to detect and punish the guilty persons. Information of the occurrence of such cases must be sent to the mahakma khash instantly, and any delay, by either officers or men in proceeding at once to the scene of such offences will be regarded as a very serious breach of duty. The Raja Dhiraj desires that all members of the Police should render assistance in every way in cases in which persons suspected of committing offences beyond the limits of Shahpura are followed into Shahpura, and in cases when the tracks of offenders from beyond Shahpura are traced to the Shahpura border, he desires that the tracks be taken up readily and the clue followed actively and without delay. The Raja Dhiraj will be prepared to reward suitably officers and men by whom in such matters good service is rendered ; on the other hand he will notice with displeasure and with punishment all cases in which reports of serious crime are delayed or other neglect is shown."

I am glad to say that the rule is not a mere paper rule, but has been acted on. The Chiefship has reported a very satisfactory capture of camels stolen from Meywar which were being driven off through the Chiefship. The offenders and property stolen in a highway robbery case on the border were also successfully captured by the Shahpura Police, whose record for the year is creditable to the Chiefship.

CRIMINAL AND CIVIL JUSTICE.

5. The Criminal and Civil Courts in the Chiefship were revised in the course of the year in order that in all cases disposable within the Chiefship appeals might lie in courts other than those in which the original hearing took place. The new arrangements have been submitted to and approved by the Agent to the Governor General. The Kamdar reports that they are working satisfactorily. The services of the former Judicial officer have been dispensed with. The Hakim of the Civil Court has been appointed on probation to be Judicial officer in his place. Civil suits, appeals and miscellaneous applications for disposal in the year numbered 1,768 ; of these 1,479 were disposed of, Criminal cases for disposal numbered 584; of these 553 were disposed of.

EDUCATION.

6. The number of boys on the roll of the Anglo-vernacular School at Shahpura was 223. Four boys passed the middle class examination at Ajmere. The new school building has been nearly completed, and the erection of a boarding house near the school has been commenced. The Hindi branch schools in villages are said to have made fair progress.

FINANCE.

7. For Samvat 1952 which closed on 26th July 1896, the Chiefship's receipts were Rs3,51,883, in which an opening balance of Rs95,926 is included. Disbursements amounted to Rs2,48,396 ; these include a payment of savings into the khash treasury of Rs19,000. The balance at the end of the year was Rs84,487. The land revenue (Rs1,68,389) was less than usual, owing to the scarcity already described. The Chiefship is out of debt.

JAGIRDARS.

8. The Jagirdars performed their service to the Chiefship's satisfaction. Two deaths occurred in the year among them ; in one case, that of the Thakur of Barla, the question of the succession is under consideration.

MISCELLANEOUS.

9. The cotton press at Shahpura worked well during the season. The internal Chiefship post worked regularly and punctually. The Chiefship Jail contained 29 prisoners at the close of the year. The building is said to be being improved, but it ought to be moved altogether and placed outside the walls.

A. TUCKER,

Political Agent in Haraoli and Tonk.

(6)

ULWAR AGENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 1740, dated Ulwar, 4th May 1897.

From—Major T. C. PEARs, Political Agent, Ulwar,

To—The First Assistant to Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Ulwar Agency for the year 1896-97.

2. The charge of the Agency during the year under report was held by—

- (1) Major T. C. Pears, from 1st to 14th April 1896 and from 15th November 1896 to 31st March 1897, and
- (2) Major R. H. Jennings, R.E., from 15th April 1896 to 14th November 1896, during which interval Major Pears proceeded on special leave to Europe.

TOUR.

The Political Agent's cold weather tour of inspection extended over a period of 45 days, during which he visited the following eight out of thirteen Parganas :—

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| (1) Ulwar. | (5) Kishengurh. |
| (2) Thana Ghazi. | (6) Mundawar. |
| (3) Ramgarh. | (7) Nimrana Estate. |
| (4) Tijara. | (8) Rajgurbh. |

PUBLIC EVENTS.

His Highness Maharaja Jey Singh as usual passed the summer vacation of the Mayo College at Mount Abu.

Before rejoining the College he spent a few days at Ulwar in connection with his birthday celebration. It has

Owing to the illness of Her Highness the Maji M- one of the widows of His Highness the late Maharaja Jey Singh paid several short visits to Ulwar in the year. The Political Agent was suffering from consumption and breathed fresh air issued. The Raja died in 1897.

VISITS.

The Rao Raja of Sikhar and the Raja of Khetri in Jeypore visited Ulwar for a few days in March 1896 and 1897 respectively.

The Agent to the Governor General visited Ulwar in August 1896 while returning from Simla en route to Abu and again in March 1897. During his visits he inspected the Ulwar Imperial Service Troops, the State stud and paddocks, the Hospitals and the Jail.

The most prominent event of the year under report was a visit from His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Elgin and suite arrived on 6th November and left for Jeypore on the 9th. During his stay His Excellency visited the stud and paddocks and reviewed the Imperial Service Troops, while Lady Elgin inspected the Lady Dufferin Hospital and drove to the City Palace where she was received by the three Maharanis, widows of the late Maharaja Mungul Singh. In honour of the visit His Highness the Maharaja gave a State banquet on the 8th and a garden party on the 9th, to which a number of guests were invited.

Colonel Mellis, Inspector General, Imperial Service Troops, Brigade Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Hendley, Administrative Medical Officer, Rajputana, and Surgeon-General Oleghorn, Director General, Indian Medical Service, also paid visits to Ulwar during the year.

HORSE AND CATTLE FAIR.

The fair which was first held in 1895 has been named "The Ulwar Ramlila Horse and Cattle Fair." It commenced on the 7th and lasted till the 16th October 1896.

The fair was a thorough success, although as might have been expected the number of animals competing and offered for sale did not compare favourably with that of the preceding fair.

Veterinary Captain Hagger, Principal, Rajputana Veterinary School, Ajmere, who attended the fair and formed one of the Judging Committee, reported that the decrease in the number of horses was almost entirely confined to Zamindar owners, and might no doubt be attributed to unfavourable seasons. There were 713 horses and ponies as compared with 1,189 in the previous year, while cattle including camels numbered 1,524 as against 2,689 in 1895; 142 horses and ponies and 565 cattle changed hands as compared with 269 and 565 respectively in the preceding year. Though there was a falling off in numbers there was improvement in the quality of the horses offered for sale. Sixty-five remounts were purchased for Native Cavalry Regiments and fourteen for the Ulwar, Bhurtpore and Gwalior Imperial Service Cavalry.

The police, medical and sanitary arrangements were complete, and the success of the fair was in a great measure due to the indefatigable energy of Rao Bahadoor Munshi Balmokund Dass, Member of the State Council.

ADMINISTRATION.

Sheikh Wajed Ali, who had spent the greater part of his life in the service of the State and was for nine years Member of Council, died on December 30th, 1896, and was succeeded by Thakur Durjan Singh of Jaoli in Ulwar, who was educated at the Mayo College.

Owing to excess of work in the Criminal and Civil Courts an Assistant Magistrate and an Assistant Civil Judge were appointed during the year under report.

A Police regulation and rules for the guidance of the Criminal Court and the Police were framed and brought into force. Mark system rules for remission of sentences of prisoners were also introduced in the Ulwar Jail.

SEASONS AND CROPS.

RAINFALL.

The rainfall registered at the Capital for the calendar year 1896 was 21.42 against 15.12 inches in 1895 and 38.13 in 1894. For the official year the rainfall was 21.14 against 14.90 inches in 1895-96 and 37.13 in 1894-95.

RABI.

Three hundred seventy-four thousand four hundred and sixty-nine bighas as compared with 424,450 bighas in the previous year were brought under cultivation, the out-turn being far below the average. The produce from well lands was, however, good. This together with the high prices ruling in the market enabled the agriculturists to pay the State revenue demands with ease.

KHARIF.

The area brought under cultivation was 967,468 bighas as compared with 811,650 bighas in the preceding year, but the outturn owing to the untimely cessation of rain towards the middle of August was far below the average. There was no scarcity of fodder but the grass supply was below the average.

TAKAVI.

A sum of R44,623 against R11,734 in the previous year, showing an increase of R32,889, was advanced as detailed below :—

R	R	
24,774 against	9,430 in 1895-96	for Irrigation purposes.
11,447 „	2,198 „ „	for purchase of plough cattle.
8,375 „	106 „ „	for seed grains.
<hr/>		
Total	44,596 against	11,734
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The number of new settlers reported was 250 against 350 in the preceding year; and 45 men against 149 in 1895 emigrated from the Luchmangurh, Kathumar and Thana Ghazi Tahsils to adjoining villages in the neighbouring States.

SETTLEMENT.

A report prepared by Mr. E. G. Colvin, Settlement Commissioner, Ulwar and Bhurtpur, on settlement operations in Ulwar has been submitted separately.

IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.

Both Cavalry and Infantry are very favourably reported on as regards discipline and drill. His Excellency the Viceroy at the review of the two regiments held during his visit expressed satisfaction with their efficiency.

Colonel Mellis inspected the troops in January and February 1897.

Both regiments took part in the Rifle meeting held at Meerut last spring. Subadar Abas Ali of the Infantry regiment, who went through a course of musketry at Meerut, was first in the final examination out of a class consisting of 30 selected officers and non-commissioned officers from the Imperial Service Troops all over India.

IRREGULAR TROOPS.

The measures adopted for the re-organization of these troops have recently been reported to the Agent to the Governor General.

HEALTH.

The year on the whole was a healthy one marked by no special outbreak of disease.

VACCINATION.

The total number of vaccine operations was 25,701 with 202 unsuccessful cases against 27,184 with 14 unsuccessful cases in 1895-96.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. R. Macdonald, the State Engineer, has submitted a separate report in the Public Works Department.

JAIL.

The management of the Jail under the able supervision of Mr. George Heatherly, the Superintendent, continued to be satisfactory.

The daily average of prisoners was 242 against 277 in 1895-96. There were only two deaths and no escapes during the year under report.

EDUCATION.

The total number of schools was reduced from 101 for boys and 15 for girls to 98 for boys and 14 for girls.

The total expenditure on education amounted to R44,288 as compared with R45,095 in the preceding year. Two out of three students sent up passed the Entrance and six out of seven passed the Middle Class examinations of the Allahabad University.

LADY DUFFERIN HOSPITAL.

Miss Florence Dissent, M.D., held charge of the Hospital throughout the year.

The number of purdahnashin cases treated at the Hospital was 1,396 against 1,278 in the previous year, whilst the staff visited 2,085 patients at their own houses against 684 in the preceding year.

JUDICIAL.

CRIMINAL.

During the year under report there were 11 cases of dakāiti and 9 of murder against 13 and 5 respectively in the previous year. None of them were tried by the Political Agent.

The number of criminal cases investigated including those pending at the close of the previous year was 3,588 (against 5,466 in 1895), involving 10,251 persons (against 9,706 in 1895), of whom—

5,857 against 5,015 in 1895 were discharged or acquitted.			
96	„	27	„ escaped or died.
78	„	0	„ were transferred for trial by other Courts.
3,983	„	4,602	„ were convicted.
237	„	62	„ remained under trial at the end of the year.
<hr/>			
10,251	„	9,706	Total.
<hr/>			

Those convicted were punished as follows:—

Imprisoned	.	.	.	.	.	412 against	351 in 1895.
Fined	.	.	.	.	.	2,218 „	2,880 „
Whipped	.	.	.	.	.	48 „	71 „
Expelled from the State	.	.	.	.	.	7 „	0 „
Required to furnish security	.	.	.	.	.	1,298 „	1,300 „
<hr/>						<hr/>	
Total	.	.	.	.	.	3,983	4,602
<hr/>						<hr/>	

There were no cases of Sati (self-immolation), infanticide or mail robbery.

CIVIL CASES.

The total number of civil cases disposed of during the year was 3,583 against 4,357 in 1895.

Two original cases against seven in 1895 were disposed of by the Appellate Court.

	2		7	
	1,279	against	2,015	by the Civil Court.
	2,302	„	2,335	„ Tahsil Court.
<hr/>				
Total	3,583	„	4,357	
<hr/>				

APPEALS, CIVIL.

	Instituted.		Disposed of.		Pending.	
	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.
From Tehsildar's Court	119	119	98	99	21	20
„ Civil Court	344	414	337	404	7	10
„ Court of Appeal	165	288	144	262	21	26
Total	628	821	579	765	49	56

RAILWAY JURISDICTION.

During the year under report two cases involving three persons were tried by the Political Agent; only one person was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of R4 and double 3rd class fare from Gurgaon to Ulwar. The other two were discharged.

There was only one appeal submitted to the Political Agent and it was rejected.

FINANCE.

The following abstract shows the financial position of the State:—

	1895-96.		1896-97.
	Estimate.	Actuals.	Estimate.
	R	R	R
Income	27,31,600	26,75,370	27,49,000
Expenditure	27,68,800	29,84,418	29,68,900
Deficit	—37,200	—3,09,048	—2,14,900
Balance at commencement of the year	68,62,309	68,62,308	65,53,260
Balance	68,25,109	65,53,260	63,38,360

The statement B attached to this report shows the receipts and disbursements in detail. The cash balance includes R52,55,800 in Government Securities, of which R9,05,800 were invested during the year under report and R17,23,900 in 1893 and 1895, while R26,26,100 represented the total investments in Government Promissory Notes at the death of the late Maharaja Mungal Singh. Thus the total investments made in Government paper during the minority amounts to R26,29,700.

GENERAL.

The Rajwade Glass Manufacturing Company, to whom a lease of mining concession was granted in March 1894, formally commenced operations in September 1894. As the Company has entirely failed to fulfil the covenants and conditions of the lease steps are being taken to re-enter upon the demised premises and so put an end to the lease.

NIMRANA.

The Raja at the recommendation of the Political Agent was invested during the year under report with ruling powers in Nimrana, subject to certain restrictions for one year from 16th October 1896.

CROPS AND WEATHER.

The rainfall for the year under report was 12.33 inches as compared with 18.59 inches in 1895-96. 22.80 in 1894-95 and 25.24 in 1893-94.

RABI.

Owing to scanty rainfall the yield of the Rabi crops was far from satisfactory and much below the average. The crops also suffered from high winds.

KHARIF.

With great difficulty the crops were raised, but when for want of rain they began to wither they were cut and utilized as fodder.

The outturn of Jowar and Maseena may be said to be *nil*, and that of cotton and bajra to be two annas in the rupee.

SETTLEMENT.

On the resignation of the late Munsarim Jowala Prashad, Luchman Das, one of the Ulwar Munsarims, was placed in charge of settlement operations under the immediate supervision of Superintendent Amar Sing of the Ulwar Settlement, and the general control of the Settlement Commissioner, Ulwar and Bhurtpore. An extra Amin for the survey and a Mohorir to assist the Munsarim were also appointed.

It is proposed to train the Nimrana Patwarris at schools which are being established in Ulwar for instructing revenue officials in the preparation and correction of maps and records.

TAKAVI.

A sum of Rs. 1,289 was advanced during the year under report under this head as follows :—

R
468 for repairs of wells.
485 „ purchase of plough bullocks.
386 „ manure, etc.
<u>1,289 Total.</u>

FINANCE.

The following abstract of the statement of account shows the receipts and disbursements for the year 1896-97 :—

	1895-96.		1896-97.
	Estimate.	Actuals.	Estimate.
	R	R	R
Income	38,028	39,142	38,652
Expenditure	32,915	34,797	37,460
Surplus	5,113	4,345	1,192
Balance at commencement of the year	1,48,951	1,43,837	1,48,182
TOTAL	1,54,064	1,48,182	1,49,374

The cash balance includes Rs. 1,41,000 Government promissory notes, of which Rs. 10,500 were invested during the year under report.

JUDICIAL.

CIVIL.

There were 38 suits including those pending at the end of the previous year, involving R1,175-8-6, of which 36 of the value of R1,110-4-0 were disposed of during the year and two remained pending at its close.

Of the suits disposed of, in 20 cases decrees were given in favour of the plaintiffs, 13 were amicably settled and three were dismissed.

CRIMINAL.

One hundred and fourteen cases against as many in 1895 involving 186 persons against 187 in 1895, were investigated during the year. Of these 106 cases against 107 in 1895, involving 178 persons against as many in 1895, were disposed of as follows, leaving eight cases pending at the close of the year:—

Imprisoned	.	.	.	.	.	.	6 against 9 in 1895.
Fined	.	.	.	.	.	48	" 74 "
Dismissed from service	.	.	.	.	.	1	" 0 "
Whipped	.	.	.	.	.	0	" 1 "
Expelled	.	.	.	.	.	3	" 4 "
Escaped or dead	.	.	.	.	.	1	" 0 "
Acquitted or discharged	.	.	.	.	.	119	" 90 "
TOTAL							178 against 178 in 1895,

STATEMENT A.

Comparative Statement of Prices-Current of the Principal Food-grains in the Town of Ulwar for the years 1894-95, 1895-96 and 1896-97.

(Seers per rupee.)

	1894-95.						1895-96.						1896-97.					
	Wheat.	Barley.	Jowar.	Bajra.	Gram.	Maize.	Wheat.	Barley.	Jowar.	Bajra.	Gram.	Maize.	Wheat.	Barley.	Jowar.	Bajra.	Gram.	Maize.
April	20·6	34·2	37·7	25·4	36·13	36·0	18·5	24·4	280	24·0	29·2	30·10	13·6	18·0	16·8	15·8	17·0	18·0
May	21·12	31·9	36·3	23·7	34·5	36·2	19·1	23·13	280	21·10	27·7	28·11	12·10	17·8	15·7	14·6	16·7	18·4
June	21·2	29·8	33·1	23·0	33·2	34·13	18·4	23·9	24·9	21·12	27·2	24·10	13·5	16·4	14·3	13·7	16·3	15·5
July	20·13	28·9	31·9	21·8	32·7	31·7	17·0	20·14	20·8	19·2	23·11	21·12	13·2	15·14	14·3	14·0	16·1	15·6
August	21·1	30·6	30·11	21·7	33·0	31·3	16·12	21·9	20·8	19·0	23·8	21·15	13·5	16·4	15·0	14·0	16·8	15·14
September	21·11	31·11	30·8	22·5	33·12	30·13	15·10	19·11	20·4	19·0	22·3	20·4	10·15	12·14	13·9	12·15	12·14	13·14
October	22·0	32·4	30·8	26·10	32·0	31·5	14·5	17·12	19·5	16·9	18·6	17·8	8·4	9·14	10·14	9·16	9·14	11·10
November	21·1	28·12	28·5	21·10	30·1	30·11	14·5	16·15	18·8	15·0	18·13	18·3	8·3	9·10	10·11	9·8	9·11	11·1
December	18·8	25·1	27·5	21·3	25·8	27·15	14·8	17·3	18·1	15·14	20·3	19·6	8·5	9·10	10·4	9·7	9·15	11·0
January	17·7	23·4	24·1	21·7	24·10	24·0	14·1	17·10	17·9	15·9	19·10	19·1	8·10	10·5	10·9	9·14	10·10	11·0
February	18·14	26·2	26·6	22·7	26·10	27·4	12·11	16·1	16·7	15·0	18·14	18·0	8·8	10·4	10·6	9·15	10·5	10·12
March	20·10	28·5	27·12	24·0	28·4	30·8	13·0	17·7	16·8	15·7	18·15	18·0	8·6	10·12	9·12	9·11	9·11	10·12
AVERAGE	20·7	29·2	30·5	22·13½	30·14	31·1	15·10	19·10	20·10	18·1	22·5	21·5	10·9	13·1	12·15	11·14	13·0	13·9

ULWAR;
The 4th May 1897.

T. C. PEARSON, Major,
Political Agent.

STATEMENT B.

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the Uwar State during the Samtal of 1953 or year 1895-96.

Receipts.	Estimate for 1895-96.	Receipts.		Balance of Estimate.	Excess over Estimate.	EXPENDITURE.	Estimate for 1895-96.	Disbursements.		Balance of Estimate.	Excess Estimate.
		Actual receipts, 1895-96.	Estimate for 1895-96.					Actual expenses, 1895-96.	Estimate for 1895-96.		
I.—REVENUE—											
1. Land Revenue—						I.—ADMINISTRATIVE ESTABLISHMENT—					
(a) Arrears	37,000	15,131	30,000	21,869	...	1. Political Agency	35,000	35,966	39,000	...	966
(b) Current Revenue	20,37,000	20,03,497	20,27,000	33,503	...	2. Council of Regency	35,000	35,816	40,500	...	1,846
	20,74,000	20,18,628	20,57,000	55,372	...		70,000	72,812	79,500	...	2,812
						II.—EXPENSES IN CONNECTION WITH HIS HIGHNESS' EDUCATION	62,000	1,20,559	80,000	...	58,559
III.—REVENUE—											
2. Gardens and Canals—						1. Revenue Office	13,700	12,935	12,500	765	...
(a) Gardens	17,000	15,871	18,000	1,129	...	2. Tehsils	55,000	57,072	57,000	...	2,072
(b) Canals	18,000	13,025	17,000	4,975	...	3. Fees to Lamberlars	59,700	58,171	58,500	1,529	...
	35,000	28,896	35,000	6,104	...	4. Kanungoes	9,500	9,344	9,500	156	...
						5. Patwaris	31,000	31,018	31,000	482	...
						6. Remissions	3,500	2,877	3,500	623	...
						7. Gardens	33,000	35,911	36,200	...	2,911
						8. Canals	1,800	2,949	2,600	...	1,149
							2,07,700	2,10,277	2,10,800	3,555	6,132
IV.—FINANCE—											
3. Tribute and Cesses—						1. Account Office	8,200	7,723	7,500	477	...
(a) Tribute from Jagirdars	3,000	3,000	3,000	...	...	2. Treasury	4,500	4,002	4,000	498	...
(b) Cess from ditto	15,000	14,353	15,000	647	...		12,700	11,725	11,500	975	...
	18,000	17,353	18,000	647	...		65,000	59,753	1,00,000	6,207	...

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the Utwar State during the Sanad of 1952 or year 1895-96.

Receipts.	Estimate for 1895-96.	Receipts.		Balance of Estimate.	Excess over Estimate.	Expenditure.	Estimate for 1895-96.	Disbursements.		Balance of Estimate.	Excess over Estimate.
		Actual receipts, 1895-96.	Estimate for 1895-96.					Actual disbursements, 1895-96.	Estimate for 1895-96.		
Brought forward	R ...	R ...	R ...	R ...	R ...	Brought forward	R ...	R ...	R ...	R ...	R ...
V.—SALT TAXES PAYMENT	1,25,000	1,25,000	1,25,000	...	...	IX.—IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS—	10,000	8,805	9,000	1,195	...
VI.—NAZOL	4,500	4,164	4,500	...	...	1. Staff Office	2,07,000	2,15,223	2,61,000	...	8,223
VII.—IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS RECEIPTS	3,000	8,295	5,000	...	...	2. (a) Cavalry	3,700	31,323	33,000	...	323
VIII.—POST OFFICES	3,500	4,350	5,000	...	...	(b) Transport	4,000	4,040	3,400	...	340
IX.—SCHOOLS	21,000	20,781	20,000	...	...	(c) Hospital	4,000	3,980	4,000	...	...
X.—DISPENSARIES	20,000	19,973	20,000	...	...	(d) Forge Fund	300	429	600	...	129
						(e) Pensioners	2,46,000	2,54,975	3,05,000	40	9,015
XI.—ADVANCES—	20,000	8,934	17,000	11,065	...	3. (a) Infantry	1,78,000	1,70,176	1,70,000	7,824	...
1. Takavi	80,000	67,936	80,000	12,064	...	(b) Transport	45,000	33,623	41,000	11,377	...
2. Miscellaneous					...	(c) Hospital	3,500	4,839	4,000	...	1,339
					...	(d) Horse dispensary	200	163	600	38	...
					...	(e) Pensioners	2,800	2,772	3,000	28	...
	1,00,000	76,870	97,000	23,130	...		2,20,500	2,11,572	2,18,600	19,267	1,339
					...		4,85,500	4,75,352	5,32,000	20,502	10,354
					...	X.—IRREGULAR FORCES—	6,000	5,583	5,500	417	...
					...	1. Bukhagari	13,000	14,100	15,000	...	1,100
					...	2. Field Artillery	10,000	9,623	9,600	...	...
					...	3. Garrison Artillery	78,500	75,193	76,000	3,302	...
					...	4. Fort garrison	1,49,000	1,37,806	1,45,000	11,104	...
					...	5. Cavalry	13,000	12,177	12,400	...	...
					...	6. Khas Chowki	35,000	37,193	36,000	...	177
	1,52,000	1,52,274	1,84,000	...	274	7. Bukhavar Paltan	23,000	23,448	23,700	...	2,133
1. On Government Papers	2,000	1,877	2,000	...	...	8. Rawla Naqdi	3,500	2,899	3,200	...	418
2. On Advances	1,500	253	1,000	1,247	...	9. Camel guns	15,300	15,358	15,600	143	...
3. On arrears of Land Revenue					...	10. Irregular companies	20,300	19,284	19,000	1,016	...
					...	11. Pensioners	3,65,800	3,52,769	3,60,900	10,959	3,918
	1,55,500	1,54,404	1,87,000	1,370	274	Total IX and X	8,51,300	8,28,111	8,93,500	37,461	14,272

XIII.—MISCELLANEOUS—										XI.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—									
1. Stone quarries	4,000	6,112	4,000	...	273	2,112	1. Buildings	...	...	1,93,300	2,49,001	1,32,100	...	55,701			
2. Iron furnaces	1,200	927	1,200	...	...	...	2. Roads	...	...	85,200	87,118	73,800	...	1,918
3. Nazrana on death of Jagirdars	500	993	1,000	...	...	493	3. Bonds	...	...	1,24,400	1,06,149	16,300	18,251	...	
4. Savings of pay	16,000	17,299	18,000	...	...	1,299	4. Workshops	...	...	28,100	30,221	28,600	...	2,121	
5. Fine on Establishment	500	309	400	...	191	...	5. Establishments	...	...	29,200	28,127	31,000	1,073	...			
6. Refunds	300	9,029	300	...	...	...	6. Miscellaneous	...	...	16,800	18,806	22,600	...	2,006
7. Cattle Farm	5,000	5,973	5,500	...	...	973											
8. Miscellaneous	10,000	14,900	10,000	...	...	4,900											
										4,77,000	5,19,422	3,53,400	19,324	61,746					
	37,500	55,542	40,400	464	18,506		XII.—NAZOR	...	...	4,500	3,753	3,500	747	...			
							XIII.—COMMISSARIAT	...	...	7,600	7,508	7,500	92	...			
							XIV.—TEXT AND CLOTHING—	...	...	40,000	32,092	30,000	7,908	...			
							1. Tent and Clothing	...	...	25,000	38,849	45,000	...	13,849			
							2. Farnah Khana	...	...	65,000	70,941	75,000	7,908	13,849			
													
							XV.—THATCHING—	...	...	11,000	5,517	12,000	5,483	...			
							1. Chapper Bandi	...	...	3,000	2,922	3,000	78	...			
							2. Garh Kapitani	...	...	5,500	12,775	13,400	...	7,275			
							3. Bagar	...	...								
										19,500	21,214	28,400	5,561	7,275					
							XVI.—POST OFFICES	...	...	4,000	3,929	6,000	71	...			
							XVII.—SCHOOLS	...	...	43,500	43,345	43,500	155	...			
							XVIII.—CIVIL HOSPITALS	...	...	46,800	46,800	46,800	110	...			
							XIX.—CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS	...	...	83,000	92,770	93,000	...	9,770			
							XX.—GIFTS AND REWARDS—	...	...	5,000	1,053	3,000	3,947	...			
							1. On Marriages	...	...	2,000	786	2,000	1,214	...			
							2. On Deaths	...	...	8,000	4,516	6,000	3,484	...			
							3. Other Rewards	...	...	15,000	6,355	11,000	8,645	...			
							XXI.—ADVANCES—	...	...	80,000	88,887	80,000	...	8,887			
							1. Miscellaneous	...	...	20,000	44,846	20,000	...	24,846			
							2. Tuncavi	...	...	1,00,000	1,33,733	1,00,000	...	33,733			
													

Statement of Receipts, and Disbursements of the Ulwar State during the Sambat of 1952 or year 1895-96.

RECEIPTS.	Estimate for 1895-96.	RECEIPTS.		Balance of Estimate.	Excess over Estimate.	EXPENDITURE.	Estimate for 1895-96.	DISBURSEMENTS.		Balance of Estimate.	Excess over Estimate.
		Actual receipts, 1895-96.	Estimate for 1895-96.					Actual expenses, 1895-96.	Estimate for 1895-96.		
Brought forward	R ...	R ...	R ...	R ...	R ...	Brought forward	R ...	R ...	R ...	R ...	R ...
						XXII.—CIVIL PRISONERS	13,000	14,536	16,300	...	1,536
						XXIII.—MISCELLANEOUS—	20,000	1,04,705	1,000	...	84,705
						1. Purchase of Promissory Notes	17,500	16,977	18,000	523	...
						2. Shikar Khana	600	673	700	...	73
						3. Festivals	20,000	19,878	20,000	122	...
						4. Imtiazis	900	894	900	6	...
						5. Kabishur	8,000	9,244	8,000	1,244	...
						6. Yakils	600	461	400	139	...
						7. Newspapers	8,000	8,835	9,000	...	835
						8. Cattle Farm	800	258	300	42	...
						9. Iron furnaces	1,000	948	1,100	52	...
						10. Stone Quarries	10,000	4,370	25,000	5,630	...
						11. Guests	1,600	1,634	1,600	...	34
						12. Munshi Khana	700	728	700	...	28
						13. Miscellaneous clerks	30,000	47,882	40,500	...	17,882
						14. Miscellaneous	1,19,200	2,17,487	1,27,200	6,514	1,04,801
						XXIV.—EXTRAORDINARY BUDGET FOR PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.	...	...	1,77,900	...	...
						TOTAL EXPENDITURE	27,68,800	29,84,418	29,63,900	1,31,111	3,46,729
						BALANCE IN HAND AT CLOSE OF THE YEAR—					
						1. Government Promissory Notes	43,50,000	52,55,800	52,55,800	...	...
						2. Bank Deposits	1,45,968	73,124	2,560	...	...
						3. Cash in Fort	20,07,500	10,00,000	10,00,000	...	...
						4. Do. Treasury	3,58,841	2,25,336	80,000	...	...
							68,62,309	65,53,260	63,38,360	...	...
						GRAND TOTAL	95,93,009	95,37,678	93,02,260	...	...

XIV.—BALANCE IN HAND AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR—
 1. Government Promissory Notes
 2. Bank Deposit
 3. Cash in Fort
 4. Do. Treasury

GRAND TOTAL

ULWAR;
 Dated 1st May 1897.

T. C. PEARS, Major,
 Political Agent.

BALMAKUND DAS,
 DURGAN SINGH,
 Members of Council.

(7)

No. 397-G., dated Kotah, the 6th April 1897.

From—G. R. IRWIN, Esq., C.S., Political Agent, Kotah,

To—The First Assistant Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana:

I have the honour to submit the annual Administration Report of the Kotah State for the year 1896-97.

CHANGES AMONG POLITICAL OFFICERS.

2. Major C. Herbert continued to hold charge of the Agency till the 15th April 1896, and was succeeded by Lieutenant-Colonel J. Hayes Sadler, who arrived on the 30th idem, Surgeon-Major R. Shore, M.D., Agency Surgeon of the Kotah and Jhallawar States, having been in charge in the interval. Lieutenant-Colonel Hayes Sadler was transferred on the 26th January 1897, when I took up the appointment, which I held till the end of the year.

POLITICAL AGENT'S TOUR.

3. Lieutenant-Colonel Sadler accompanied His Highness the Maharao on tour from the 23rd October to 4th November 1896 and again from 20th December 1896 to 22nd January 1897, and I went into camp with His Highness from 23rd February to 15th March 1897. The Maharao visited 11 out of 15 Nizamats.

NOTABLE EVENTS.

4. It is with deep regret that I record the death of His Highness the Maharao's infant daughter.

The chief event of the year was the investiture of His Highness the Maharao with full powers of administration on the 5th December 1896. The Agent to the Governor General visited Kotah and held a formal Durbar on the occasion.

The State Council has been abolished, and Chobe Raghunath Dass, one of its members, appointed by His Highness Dewan of the State. There is every reason to hope that the administration will be successfully carried on upon the lines laid down during His Highness' minority.

FINANCE.

5. The following figures show the revenue and expenditure for 1895-96, (Sambat 1952) and estimates for 1896-97 (Sambat 1953), *vide* Appendix I:—

	Estimate for 1895-96 (Sambat 1952.)	Actuals for 1895-96 (Sambat 1952.)	Budget for 1896-97 (Sambat 1953.)
	R	R	R
Ordinary Revenue	23,88,175	24,83,108	24,11,675
„ Expenditure	22,65,253	23,11,402	22,25,182
Extraordinary Expenditure	10,000	1,19,278	3,00,000

From the above table it will be observed that the actuals of ordinary revenue and expenditure exceeded the estimates by R34,933 and R46,149 respectively.

The extraordinary expenditure was larger than the Estimate by Rs1,09,278, the excess being due principally to the expenses incurred on account of visits paid by His Highness the Maharao to Bombay and Calcutta, the purchase of furniture for the new Palace, and the surveys for the Goona-Bara and Bara-Kotah Railways.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

6. The Public Works Department grant for 1896-97 was Rs3,31,390.

The State Engineer's detailed report for the year will be submitted separately as usual.

During the cold weather work was begun on the Bara extension of the Bina-Goona Railway, but it was chiefly on the Gwalior and Tonk sections of the line.

COURTS.

7. The Sadar Civil, Criminal and Appellate Courts were presided over by the same officials as last year.

The numbers of cases instituted and disposed of will be found in Appendices II and III and call for no special remarks.

POLICE.

8. It will be seen from Appendix IV that offences against property have increased in number, though the value of the property is smaller, viz., Rs15,467, as against Rs16,761 in the previous.

There have been 18 dakaities, seven more than last year; six of these were cattle-lifting cases, and it is satisfactory to note that out of 587 head taken, 521 have been recovered.

The dakaities have been most frequent in the frontier Nizamats, and the increase in their number is no doubt largely due to the pressure of scarcity in adjoining States. The Durbar has strengthened and added to the Police posts along the border, and since these arrangements were made matters have considerably improved. It is very difficult for the Kotah Police to catch robbers who immediately after the crime retreat across the frontier, but it is hoped that the new preventing measures will be found effectual.

Thirty-nine cattle thefts are recorded against 19 in the previous year, and out of 276 head stolen 230 have been recovered.

No cases of infanticide were recorded during the year under report.

EDUCATION.

9. The total number of boys and girls attending schools has risen from 1,253 to 1,376, and the daily average attendance also shows improvement. A new Hindi school has been opened, but better accommodation in some of those already existing is said to be needed.

From the Kotah City School one boy was sent up for the Entrance Examination of the Allahabad and Punjab Universities, and he passed for both. He has been awarded a State scholarship and is now studying at Lahore.

Three out of five boys sent up came out successful in the English Middle class examination.

The Nobles' School in Kotah city is making satisfactory progress.

HEALTH.

10. The general health of the inhabitants during the year has been good, and no epidemic of any kind has occurred.

The position of the State affords ground for hoping that it may be spared an invasion of plague.

RAINFALL AND CROPS.

11. The total rainfall during the year under report was 32 inches and 25 cents against 24·28 inches during the preceding year.

The Jowar crop suffered to some extent from insufficient rain in the latter part of August and September 1896. The crops of gram and wheat sown at the usual time, which had begun to wither after spouting, were saved by opportune rain in November 1896, when also a large portion of the land, till then lying fallow, was brought under gram.

There was nothing to complain of about the harvests during the year and the State has been exceptionally fortunate in being spared the scarcity which has afflicted so many of its neighbours.

Large numbers of *pardesis* came into Kotah from Marwar, Bikanir, Jeypore, Gwalior and elsewhere. The Marwaris, who came with their cattle, were most useful as carriers for the large quantities of grain exported over the eastern frontier, and work was found on roads and on the Bara-Goonia Railway earthwork for such as were able and willing to take it. In Kotah city necessitous immigrants coming from the west were fed at the expense of the State and passed on into the interior where they could obtain employment, and at Bara, a rich trading centre, private charity afforded relief to many destitute persons who had wandered in from Central India and elsewhere.

Statement showing the actual Income and Expenditure of the Kotah State during the Sambat
and Budget Estimates for.

No.	Particulars of Income.	Budget Estimate of 1895-96 (Sambat 1952).		Actual Income of 1895-96 (Sambat 1952).		Budget Estimate of 1896-97 (Sambat 1953).	
		R	a. p.	R	a. p.	R	a. p.
1	Land Revenue { Current { Arrears	17,75,000	0 0	17,22,021	3 9	17,75,000	0 0
2	Compensation from the British Government for abolition of dues on Salt	19,175	0 0	19,175	0 0	19,175	0 0
3	Kanoongo Huq	10,000	0 0	9,702	10 3	10,000	0 0
4	Gardens	8,000	0 0	8,702	4 3	8,000	0 0
5	Forests	45,000	0 0	49,411	4 1	45,000	0 0
6	Tribute	50,000	0 0	53,020	13 5	50,000	0 0
7	Talbana	1,000	0 0	1,754	12 0	1,000	0 0
8	Customs	2,50,000	0 0	2,77,374	13 7	2,60,000	0 0
9	Abkari	17,000	0 0	16,302	1 9	17,000	0 0
10	Mint	2,000	0 0	1,300	9 9	1,500	0 0
11	Judicial { Fines { Fees { Stamps	12,000	0 0	15,310	1 11	12,000	0 0
		1,000	0 0	728	14 11	1,000	0 0
		16,000	0 0	27,354	4 0	20,000	0 0
12	Advances recovered { Takavi { Miscellaneous	10,000	0 0	8,919	13 10	10,000	0 0
		8,000	0 0	5,973	13 5	8,000	0 0
13	Postal	1,000	0 0	890	2 6	1,000	0 0
14	Jail	2,000	0 0	2,365	7 5	2,000	0 0
15	Saving of pay, etc.	16,000	0 0	18,101	14 8	16,000	0 0
16	Exchange and Interest	30,000	0 0	54,562	0 1	30,000	0 0
17	Miscellaneous	45,000	0 0	64,005	4 10	45,000	0 0
	TOTAL	23,88,175	0 0	24,83,108	4 6	24,11,675	0 0
	Opening Balance on 1st August 1895 . . . . .	...		20,45,324	4 3	...	
	GRAND TOTAL . . . . .	...		45,28,432	8 9	...	

ix I.

1952 (from 1st August 1895 to 31st July 1896) with the columns of the Estimates of 1895-96, 1896-97 (Sambat 1953).

No.	Particulars of Expenditure.	Budget Estimate of 1895-96 (Sambat 1952).		Actual Expenditure of 1895-96 (Sambat 1952).		Budget Estimate of 1896-97 (Sambat 1953).	
		R	a. p.	R	a. p.	R	a. p.
1	Tribute to British Government	3,84,720	0 0	3,84,720	0 0	3,84,720	0 0
2	Tribute to Joypore State	14,297	13 0	14,397	13 0	14,397	13 0
3	His Highness the Maharao's personal allowance and Den Zanana	1,43,320	0 0	1,47,513	7 2	1,51,662	0 0
4	Political Agency	34,926	0 0	34,520	8 9	34,926	0 0
5	Council	22,440	0 0	22,440	0 0	22,440	0 0
	{ Pay of Members	5,792	0 0	5,805	10 10	5,816	0 0
	{ Office Establishment	60,155	0 0	71,098	7 10	67,339	0 0
	{ Stables	17,774	0 0	18,644	1 7	17,774	0 0
6	Establishment and feeding charges.	9,976	0 0	10,180	4 9	10,012	0 0
	{ Elephants	6,970	0 0	5,618	7 4	6,970	0 0
	{ Bullocks	9,980	0 0	12,227	11 0	10,064	0 0
	{ Camels	1,000	0 0	798	7 0	1,030	0 0
	{ Farashkhana	5,982	0 0	5,982	0 0	5,982	0 0
	{ Wood and Grass Establishment	22,244	0 0	22,413	10 10	30,282	0 0
	{ Other Establishment	1,25,856	0 0	1,24,617	9 2	1,26,372	0 0
7	Revenue	23,166	0 0	21,792	1 11	23,238	0 0
	{ Nizamats	55,000	0 0	49,969	8 6	55,000	0 0
	{ Forest Conservancy	5,000	0 0	5,000	0 0	5,000	0 0
	{ Chhut	20,408	0 0	20,329	1 0	20,408	0 0
	{ Kanoongo Hug	5,222	0 0	5,066	2 0	5,222	0 0
8	Customs	5,793	0 0	5,776	13 4	5,853	0 0
9	Postal and Intelligence	5,945	0 0	5,845	0 0	5,945	0 0
10	Hisab (Audit Office)	4,233	0 0	4,206	8 9	4,353	0 0
11	Treasury	1,243	0 0	879	3 0	1,243	0 0
12	Umbar (Commissariat)	6,231	0 0	6,096	0 1	6,231	0 0
13	Mint	4,347	0 0	4,347	0 0	4,347	0 0
	{ Appellate Court	4,152	0 0	4,232	0 0	4,392	0 0
14	Judicial	13,766	0 0	13,590	0 0	13,766	0 0
	{ Civil Court	25,182	0 0	23,489	11 11	24,774	0 0
	{ Criminal Court	700	0 0	700	0 0	700	0 0
	{ Establishment of City Police	12,258	0 0	12,258	0 0	12,582	0 0
15	Pensions	4,00,111	0 0	4,01,331	0 0	3,31,390	0 0
16	Public Works Department	18,055	0 0	18,038	11 6	18,175	0 0
17	Jail	7,188	0 0	7,188	0 0	7,188	0 0
	{ Office	57,623	3 0	57,623	3 0	57,623	0 0
	{ Artillery	28,808	0 0	27,756	5 0	30,623	0 0
18	Army	75,576	0 0	75,576	0 0	75,576	0 0
	{ Port Garrison	31,416	0 0	31,023	8 6	31,416	0 0
	{ Regular Cavalry	66,943	0 0	65,892	2 6	66,948	0 0
	{ Irregular Cavalry	1,55,881	0 0	1,55,881	0 0	1,54,138	0 0
	{ Regular Infantry	22,264	0 0	23,926	10 3	23,396	0 0
19	Gardens	6,928	0 0	6,412	9 6	6,988	0 0
20	Vakeels	1,44,949	0 0	1,44,949	0 0	1,44,949	0 0
21	Charity Endowments	15,160	0 0	10,591	5 3	15,160	0 0
22	Festivals	5,500	0 0	5,864	1 9	5,500	0 0
	{ Marriages	4,000	0 0	1,030	3 0	4,000	0 0
23	Gifts	2,000	0 0	4,019	11 3	2,000	0 0
	{ Deaths	3,500	0 0	2,458	14 0	3,500	0 0
	{ Guests	11,862	0 0	11,681	3 6	11,925	0 0
24	Stationery	500	0 0	500	0 0	500	0 0
25	Advances	500	0 0	500	0 0	500	0 0
	{ Takavi	18,947	0 0	17,078	1 5	21,137	0 0
	{ Miscellaneous	35,289	0 0	29,320	10 1	35,581	0 0
26	School	1,000	0 0	76	9 0	1,000	0 0
27	Medical	2,142	0 0	2,144	0 0	2,202	0 0
28	Exchange and Interest	2,500	0 0	3,868	4 9	2,500	0 0
29	Izlaighair Establishment	3,175	0 0	3,175	0 0	3,175	0 0
30	Refund of Deposits	8,000	0 0	9,297	12 10	8,000	0 0
31	Compensation to Kotri Chiefs on account of Salt	50,000	0 0	80,561	11 2	50,000	0 0
32	Miscellaneous	10,000	0 0	7,268	5 8	10,000	0 0
	{ Bhatta	9,350	0 0	8,425	4 3	9,362	0 0
33	Sarai (relaying of tiled roofs)	4,902	0 0	5,366	10 0	4,920	0 0
34	Mayo College						
35	Band Establishment						
	TOTAL ORDINARY	22,65,253	0 0	23,11,401	14 4	22,25,182	13 0
36	EXTRAORDINARY	10,000	0 0	1,19,278	8 8	3,00,000	0 0
	TOTAL	22,75,253	0 0	24,30,680	7 0	25,25,182	13 0
	Balance in hand on 31st July 1896 . . . . .	...		20,97,752	1 9	...	
	GRAND TOTAL . . . . .	...		45,28,432	8 9	...	

G. R. IRWIN,

Political Agent.

Appendix II.

Statement showing the working of the Civil Courts in the Kolah State from 1st April 1896 to 31st March 1897.

DESCRIPTION OF CASES.	Pending on 31st March 1896.	Instituted.	Total.	DISPOSED OF.					Struck off.	Total.	Pending on 31st March 1897.	REMARKS.
				Decreed.	Dismissed.	Compromised.						
SADAR CIVIL COURTS.												
Suits exceeding Rs5,000.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ „ 1,000 but not exceeding Rs5,000	5	36	41	24	3	1	1	1	29	12		
do. „ 300 do.	10	136	146	78	12	3	14	14	107	39		
Suits not exceeding Rs300	11	1,560	1,571	934	100	93	92	92	1,219	352		
TOTAL	26	1,732	1,753	1,036	115	97	107	107	1,355	403		
NAZIM'S COURTS.												
Suits not exceeding Rs300	196	421	617	284	60	55	98	98	497	120		
GRAND TOTAL	222	2,153	2,375	1,320	175	152	205	205	1,852	523		

Appendix III.

Statement showing the working of the Appellate Court of the Kolah State from 1st April 1896 to 31st March 1897.

Description of cases.	Pending on 31st March 1896.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.				Total.	Pending on 31st March 1897.	Remarks.
				Confirmed.	Reversed.	Modified.	Total.			
Criminal cases received for confirmation . . . . .	...	158	158	81	69	8	158	...		
Criminal Appeals . . . . .	...	114	114	71	17	13	101	...	13	
TOTAL	...	272	272	152	86	21	259	...	13	
CIVIL CASES—APPEALS.										
Cases exceeding { Rs.5,000 but not exceeding Rs.5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
do. " 300 do. " 1,000	...	7	7	2	1	2	5	...	2	
Cases not exceeding Rs.300	4	30	30	16	3	8	27	...	3	
TOTAL	4	183	187	93	34	55	182	...	5	
GRAND TOTAL	4	220	224	111	38	65	214	...	10	
	4	492	496	263	124	86	473	...	23	

POLITICAL AGENT'S OFFICE, KOTAH; }
 The 6th April 1897.

G. R. IRWIN,
 Political Agent.

Appendix IV.

Return of cases instituted and disposed of in the Criminal Court of the Kotah State from 1st April 1896 to 31st March 1897.

No.	CRIME.	Number of cases pending on 31st March 1896.	Number of cases instituted.	Total.	Cases disposed of.	Cases pending on 31st March 1897.	Number of cases in which punishment awarded.	NUMBER OF PERSONS				Amount of property plundered.	Value of property recovered.	Number of cattle stolen.	Number of cattle recovered.
								Arrested.	Punished.	Acquitted.	Under trial.				
1	Murder	...	4	4	3	1	3	5	5	...	...	R a. p.	...	...	...
2	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder	...	7	7	7	...	5	16	3	13	...	...	...	...	...
3	Dacoity	4	18	22	21	1	3	29	12	17	...	3,839 4 9	88 14 6	587	521
4	Robbery	1	11	12	12	...	4	26	20	6	...	263 6 0	0 4 0	12	...
5	Theft { Cattle	...	39	39	39	...	28	77	57	20	...	...	...	276	230
6	Other	...	158	158	158	...	118	373	219	154	...	11,051 15 6	4,205 0 0	...	...
7	Poisoning	...	2	2	2	...	2	6	4	2	...	...	...	...	...
8	Grievous hurt	...	15	15	15	...	12	22	14	8	...	...	...	...	...
9	Abduction	...	35	35	35	...	10	16	5	11	...	...	...	...	...
10	Arson	...	2	2	2	...	2	5	1	4	...	...	...	...	...
11	Selling of minor for the purpose of prostitution.	...	1	1	1	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Poisoning by Thug	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	129 4 0	129 4 0	...	...
13	Other crimes	5	396	401	390	11	135	346	212	134	...	172 10 0	...	...	...
TOTAL		10	689	699	686	13	324	924	555	369	...	15,466 8 3	4,403 6 6	875	751

POLITICAL AGENT'S OFFICE, KOTAH; }
 The 6th April 1897.

G. R. IRWIN,
 Political Agent.

Appendix V.

Statement showing the number of Boys and Girls receiving Education in the Schools of the Kotah State during the year 1896-97.

No.	NAME OF SCHOOL.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF BOYS DURING THE YEAR.						Total.	Daily average number of attendance.	Total number of Teachers.	REMARKS.
		In English.	In Persian or Urdu.	In Sanskrit.	In Hindi.	In Chundi Bundish.	TOTAL.				
BOYS' SCHOOLS.											
Kotah City Schools.											
1	His Highness the Maharaja's High School	141*	54	12	167	...	374	264	16	*All those boys who learn English read either Persian or Urdu, Sanskrit or Nagri as their second language.	
2	Kotah Nobles' School	58*	...	...	...	...	58	47	6
VILLAGE SCHOOLS.											
1	Antah	...	7	...	44	...	51	39	1		
2	Attroo	11*	7	...	34	...	52	39	2		
3	Bapavav.	...	...	...	41	...	41	34	1
4	Baran	...	24	...	61	...	85	57	2		
5	Barode	...	...	...	28	...	28	22	1
6	Digodo	...	...	...	33	...	33	20	1
7	Erawah	...	4	...	26	...	30	17	1		
8	Kaithun	...	...	...	66	...	66	42	1
9	Kanwas	...	1	...	33	...	34	25	1		
10	Khanpur	...	5	...	67	...	72	64	1		
11	Kishanganj	...	...	...	24	...	24	15	1
12	Kunjer	...	...	...	28	...	28	23	1
13	Mangrolo	...	...	1	39	...	40	29	1
14	Mandana	...	...	...	20	...	20	13	1
15	Ranchunderpura	...	...	1	35	...	62	41	2
16	Sargod	...	26	...	52	...	81	71	2		
17	Shergarh	...	29	...	27	...	27	21	1		
18	Siswali	...	...	...	40	...	40	30	1
19	Sultanpur	...	1	...	23	...	24	16	1		
TOTAL		210*	158	14	888	...	1,270	929	45		
GIRLS' SCHOOLS.											
1	Kotah Muhammadan Girls' School	...	49	49	36	1	† These fifteen girls learn Chundi Bundish only.	
2	Kotah Hindi Girls' School	...	...	...	27	...	27	19	1
3	Baran Girls' School	...	15	...	...	15†	30	18	1
TOTAL		...	64	...	27	15	106	73	3		
GRAND TOTAL		210	222	14	915	15	1,376	1,002	48		

POLITICAL AGENT'S OFFICE, KOTAH; }
The 6th April 1897.

G. R. IRWIN,
Political Agent.

JHALLAWAR AGENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 434-G., dated Jhalrapatan, the 10th April 1897.

From—Major R. H. JENNINGS, R.E., Political Agent, Jhallawar,

To—The First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.

I have the honour to submit my Report upon the administration of the Jhallawar State for the year 1896-97.

RAINFALL.

Chaoni Jhalrapatan	34·32 inches.
Patan	31·60 „
Iklehra	38·10 „
Chipa Barod	33·82 „
Awar (Chaumahla)	30·99 „
Gangdhar („)	53·89 „
Panchpahar („)	28·44 „
Shahabad	36·72 „

These figures represent the rainfall from 1st January 1896 to 31st December 1896.

CROPS.

The rabi crop was on the whole an average one.

The jowar kharif crop looked at one time as if it would be a complete failure; but most propitious rain fell in November and December, and the result was a good crop. The makka crop was likewise a good one, but the cotton only an average one.

The prospects of the coming rabi crops are:—Opium very good, wheat good, but gram deficient.

PERSONNEL.

Captain Evans-Gordon held charge of this Agency till the 7th of May 1896, when he proceeded on furlough, and Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Sadler took over charge. I took over the Agency from Colonel Sadler on 24th November 1896, and have remained in charge up to date.

TOUR.

Colonel Sadler made one flying-tour to Shahabad in October to inspect some irrigation works. I have been through the entire State, with the one exception of the Bakani Tahsil.

ADMINISTRATION.

The administration of the State has remained entirely in the hands of the Political Agent, as no Council has been appointed since it was abolished by the late Chief. The Diwan, Pandit Parmanand, is the man whose name appears in last year's Report, and I can fully endorse the very high opinion held by both my predecessors regarding this most capable official. The Diwan disposes of appeals from the Appellate Court on the Civil Side, subject to final appeal to the Political Agent. He also is specially responsible for

the Daftar Sadar (Audit Office), Kothar (Commissariat), Kapar-Bhandar (Stores, etc.), Temples, and Court of Wards.

The whole of the Revenue Administration, Army, Police, Stables, etc., have remained under the Political Agent, and he deals direct with the Heads of each Department; although I constantly utilize the Diwan in all Departments, and have found his experience and knowledge of the State most valuable. Appeals from the Appellate Court on the Criminal Side come to the Political Agent direct.

All the Departments of the State may now be said to be in good order.

COURT OF WARDS.

The Sarthal and Harnaoda estates remained in charge of their Managers under the supervision of the Diwan. It was stated in last year's report that their debts had been liquidated, but this is not correct, as it was almost impossible at the time to get true statistics. During the year under review the debts of the Sarthal estate have been fully liquidated, and there is now a considerable balance to the good; while each year will show an increased saving. The debts of the Harnaoda estate are still under liquidation.

COURTS.

The Judge of the Appellate Court, Raja Sawant Singh, had to retire owing to ill-health, and Hakim Saadat Ahmad, Khan Bahadur, late member of the State Council, was appointed in his place, on the 2nd of October 1896. The Judges of the Civil and Criminal Courts remained the same as last year, except that Dhabai Ram Chandra, Judge of the Civil Court, acted for the Appellate Judge for a few months. The following working of the Courts relates to the twelve months from the 1st of March 1896 to the 28th of February 1897.

During this period the Civil Court had to deal with 918 newly filed suits, in addition to 123 remaining undisposed of from the previous year, the total number of suits being 1,041, the sums involved amounting to R1,08,037-11-10. Of this number 936, involving R74,783-5-6, were disposed of during the year, leaving 105 pending on the 1st of March 1897. The number of new suits instituted decreased by 283 as compared with the number of suits filed during the previous year. Besides this, the Civil Court disposed of 521 applications for execution of decrees, as against 674 of the last year.

The Appellate Court, on the Civil Side, had before it in all 57 appeals, *viz.*, 9 pending from the previous year, and 48 lodged during 1896-97, the value of property involved aggregating R32,257-15-3. Out of this number 46 appeals for R19,622-2-9 were disposed of, the decisions of the subordinate Court being upheld in 27 cases, modified in 10, and upset in 9 only. The Tahsildars took up in all 849 cases during the year, of which 712 were disposed of. In 36 cases appeals were lodged, including 6 pending from the previous year. Out of these, the decisions of the Tahsildars were affirmed in 16, modified in 6, upset in 10, and 4 cases remained undisposed of.

Four hundred and forty-eight applications for execution of decree were filed in Tahsils, including those pending from the previous year, out of which 319 were disposed of and 129 remained pending.

The following statement gives a general view of the Criminal Statistics the year, the working of the Police and Criminal Courts:—

Offences.	Number of offences reported.	Number of cases in which arrests were made by the Police.	Number of persons arrested.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of cases not yet decided by the Courts and of people concerned.	Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Value of property said to have been stolen.	Value of property recovered.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Murder . . .	(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Homicide . . .	4 (2)	3	3	2	1—1	...	...	...
3. Dacoity . . .	1 (2)	1	5	...	1—5	...	...	...
4. House-breaking .	140 (151)	62	132	100	11—	32	7,066 3 2	3,601 7 4
5. Robbery . . .	7 (2)	5	9	8	3—1	...	302 0 0	266 15 0
6. Theft . . .	107 (70)	74	119	92	7—1	26	6,672 15 9	3,171 14 6
7. Abortion . . .	4 (0)	4	4	4	...	...	...	...
8. Grievous Hurt .	21 (4)	17	43	30	4—	13	...	...
9. Rape . . .	2 (2)	2	4	4	...	...	...	...
10. Other offences .	510 (538)	111	162	43	25—	89	...	...
TOTAL . . .	796 (772)	279	481	283	52—8	160	14,041 2 11	7,040 4 1 0

The figures in brackets in column 2 are the corresponding figures for last year.

CUSTOMS.

This Department throughout the year was in charge of Seth Daulat Ram, who carried out his duties, as heretofore, most satisfactorily.

The receipts for the year Sambat 1952 were R1,28,883, as against R1,20,234 in Sambat 1951; while the expenses were R19,138, as against R19,059 in Sambat 1951, showing a net increase of income of R8,570 over the preceding year. The increased receipts are mainly due to the increase in the quantity of opium exported. In the export of oil-seeds, gur, ghi, and mahua there was a considerable falling off. Statement No. 1 attached shows the quantity of imports and exports of the whole State, and of Patan City.

REVENUE.

Pandit Ram Charan, Deputy Collector, a most trustworthy State official, was in charge of this Department. The total estimated demand in revenue and cesses for Sambat 1952 was R13,32,133 as against R12,95,883 in Sambat 1951; while the actual collections were in Sambat 1952 R12,53,274 (or including Hundis from Manotidars which remained uncashed by the end of the year R12,66,790) as against R12,26,499 (or including similar Hundis from Manotidars R12,38,815) in Sambat 1951. The increase in Sambat 1952 is principally due to the fact that most of the cesses in this State are payable every second year, and that Sambat 1951 was, so far as they are considered, a blank year (see foot-note).

The following revenue cases were instituted and disposed of during the year:—

Pending from last year;	3,893
Instituted during the year	6,478
	<hr/>
TOTAL	10,371
Disposed of	6,980
	<hr/>
Pending at the end of the year	3,391
	<hr/>

NOTE.—In the figures given at the top of page 91 in the last Rajputana Administration Report the word "Demand" is given by a clerical error instead of "Collections."

Most of the 5,000 Darbar files, mentioned in last year's report as undisposed of, have been dealt with during the year under review.

RANIS' JAGIR.

The management of the jagirs of the two Ranis of the ex-Chief (who are still in the Palace at the Chaoni) was taken over by the State in September last, and a Manager was appointed under the Revenue Department.

REGULAR ARMY (CAVALRY, INFANTRY, AND ARTILLERY).

With a view to gradually reduce the strength of the Regular Army, in August last, it was decided to cease enlistment in the Infantry and Artillery, except when a sepoy died leaving a grown up son fit to serve. This has been carried out, and Statement No. 2 shows the number of reductions (82 in all) that have since taken place, as also the "Full Sanctioned Strength" and "Present Strength" on 1st August 1896, 1st January 1897, and 1st April 1897. The Army is under the Commander-in-Chief (Bakhshi Fauj), and all questions relating to it are dealt with direct between him and the Political Agent.

IRREGULAR ARMY (SEBANDI).

On this list are borne a host of persons mostly having hereditary rights and many of whom do very little in return for their pay. Amongst them are included Kiledars, a certain number of Sepoys attached to different Chaukis in Jhalrapatan and the districts, and a miscellaneous lot of Nais, bell-ringers, servants in the Palace, etc. The main working body of the Irregular Army consists of 1,161 sepoy and 76 sowars employed under the Girai (Police), and of 537 Shahnas employed as village officials under the Tahsildars.

The names of all are borne on the list of the Sebandi, but those serving under the Police and Revenue Departments are paid for by those Departments. The Sebandi is under its own Chief (Bakhshi Sebandi), and he, too, deals direct with the Political Agent.

POLICE.

The Police are under the Faujdar (District Magistrate), and all questions relating to this body are dealt with direct between him and the Political Agent.

In the districts they are decidedly efficient.

No promotions or enlistments in the above three forces are sanctioned except under the signature of the Political Agent.

The sanctioned budget for the above three forces is :—

Regular Army	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	196,263
Irregular Army	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	39,339
Police	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	109,557
								<hr/>
TOTAL								345,159
								<hr/>

But the first two are not now up to full strength, so we are working well within our budget in this connection.

EDUCATION.

Mr. John remains Inspector of Schools. No additional schools were opened during the year.

The number of students under tuition at the head-quarter High School and Tahsil Schools is 1,139, as against 1,069 in the last year. There is also a Girls' School in the Chaoni, the number of students being 23.

FINANCE.

The Mint has remained closed during the year.

The Treasury closed on 28th February 1897 with a balance of Rs7,75,143 as against Rs5,27,063 in the last year, showing an increase of Rs2,48,080.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Tiekell was appointed State Engineer on 28th April 1896, in addition to his duties as State Engineer for Kotah.

A great deal is now being done to put the irrigation works in good order, and under Mr. Tiekell's auspices a vast change will soon be visible, especially in Shahabad, where the needs in this connection were more pressing than elsewhere.

Many Raj buildings throughout the State had been allowed to get out of repair, and these too are gradually being put right.

The Jhallawar portion of the Jhalrapatan-Bhanpura-Rampura-Manasa road is being pushed on; but although Gwalior first sanctioned the construction of the $3\frac{7}{8}$ miles running through their territory, the Darbar has recently withdrawn this sanction for the present. The Indore Darbar has been addressed regarding the portion $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles long still unmetalled in their territory; and plans and estimates for both portions, made out by Mr. Tiekell, have been submitted to both Darbars. I understand the portion from Manasa to Neemuch is to be metalled by the Gwalior Darbar, and if Holkar and Gwalior will only sanction the two small portions remaining in their territories, there will be a metalled road from Jhalrapatan to the Railway at Neemuch.

JAIL.

The average daily number of prisoners during 1896-97 was 174.44 as against 216.06 in 1895-96; while there were only 9 deaths this year as against 14 in the last year.

Recently arrangements have been made for supplying prisoners with green vegetables from the State gardens; and the condition of the Jail is, I consider, now very fairly satisfactory in every respect. Dr. Eradatullah, who was Superintendent of the Jail last year, was transferred to another appointment in the State, and was succeeded in the Superintendency of the Jail by the present incumbent, Ahmad Husain Khan, in August last.

MEDICAL.

The Departmental Report prepared by Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Pat. A. Weir, M. B., Agency Surgeon, is being submitted separately. Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Weir made a complete tour of the State, except Bakani, and on his recommendation a temporary dispensary has been started in Manohar-thana Tahsil, pending formal sanction being received. Precautions against plague, in the way of cleaning and disinfecting the streets and drains, white-washing the walls of lower stories, and removing filth and rubbish, etc., in Patan and the Chaoni, have been thoroughly carried out; and the measures met with the approval of the Administrative Medical Officer, Rajputana. In the chief towns, likewise, during my tour, I sanctioned temporary establishments for the above purpose where I deemed the sanitation needed improvement.

WALTERKRIT SABHA.

During the year Sambat 1952 there were 76 marriages and 96 deaths among Rajputs, as against 71 marriages and 84 deaths in Sambat 1951. Six

infringements of the Rules were reported, of which due notice was taken by the Committee.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The Returns have been submitted by the Agency Surgeon direct to the Administrative Medical Officer, Rajputana.

MAYO COLLEGE.

The number of Jhallawar boys under education at the Mayo College is 4.

R. H. JENNINGS, *Major, R.E.,*
Political Agent, Jhallawar State.

No. 1.

Statement showing the Imports and Exports of the Jhallawar State and of Patan City for 1896-97 as compared with 1895-96.

Articles.	JHALLAWAR STATE.				PATAN CITY.			
	Imports.		Exports.		Imports.		Exports.	
	1896-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1896-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Opium	4,235	7,120	5,289	6,129	4,129	7,088	3,714	3,779
Grain	259,249	294,353	70,363	75,033	69,906	87,630	10,819	13,039
Rice	3,963	3,478	905	699	1,306	1,449	624	499
Oilseeds	12,467	11,769	93,445	75,513	7,804	6,413	7,997	4,473
English and country cloth .	10,354	11,378	5,525	4,807	3,898	4,059	2,952	2,967
Gota-kinari	5	5	...	...	3	2	...	...
Gur	12,237	6,664	10,303	3,747	5,318	1,590	1,220	753
Sugar	11,292	12,115	5,441	5,347	8,325	8,175	5,093	4,819
Ghi	8,985	4,462	4,290	2,014	2,064	1,973	744	749
Kirana	26,458	22,705	12,167	12,762	16,200	9,997	6,115	6,372
Manihari Saman	604	546	379	409	391	339	281	233
Gum	105	116	3,348	2,565	61	33	58	32
Al	3	...	426	398	3	...	15	...
Cotton	1,407	1,357	4,279	4,811	177	127	56	94
Oil	647	569	532	1,089	468	414	99	104
Mahua	779	592	16,396	11,882	309	36	85	123
Fruits	27	19	...	2	...	2	...	...
Tobacco, Ganja, and Bhang .	7,753	7,571	4,044	5,316	5,293	4,150	3,483	4,482
Made Tobacco	106	120	6	...	...	...	5	...
Metal	910	942	771	748	770	766	669	655
Oil	657	390	3,228	3,019	483	212	2,677	2,253
TOTAL	3,57,243	3,86,271	2,41,137	2,16,295	1,26,903	1,34,455	46,706	45,476

R. H. JENNINGS, *Major, R.E.,*
Political Agent, Jhallawar State.

The 10th April 1897:

No. 2.

Statement showing "Full Sanctioned Strength" of the Regular Army and the actual "Present Strength" on 1st August 1896, 1st January 1897, and 1st April 1897.

No.		Full sanctioned strength.	Strength on 1st August 1896.	Strength on 1st January 1897.	Strength on 1st April 1897.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	(I) INFANTRY.					
1	Orderly Paltan	527	523	509	509	
2	Bahadur Paltan	285	278	273	267	
3	Fatteh Paltan	390	382	375	374	
4	Gopal Paltan	374	362	341	334	
5	Shash Beras	44	39	37	36 *	* In addition to this number, 190 sepoys are employed in the districts, in Girai, and paid for by that Department.
		1,620	1,584	1,535	1,520	
	(II) CAVALRY.					
6	Risala No. I	51	50	50	50	
7	Risala No. II	50	49	50	49	
8	Risala No. III	20	20	20	18	
9	Risala No. IV	15	14	13	14 †	† In addition to these numbers, 65 Sowars are employed in the district in Girai, and paid for by that Department.
10	Paigah Shekh Chand	35	34	33	33	
11	Paigah Arjan Singh	35	33	33	32	
		206	200	199	195	
	(III) ARTILLERY.					
12	Chaoni and Patan	205	178	171	169	
13	Manohar-thana	27	26	25	24	
14	Kailwara	9	9	9	9	
15	Thana Deori	12	12	12	12	
16	Shahabad	29	28	27	26	
		282	253	244	240	
17	(IV) Bakhshigiri	2	2	2	2	
	TOTAL	2,110	2,039	1,980	1,957 ‡	‡ Of this number 1,736 are in the Chaoni (principally) and in Patan City.

The whole of the Infantry Regiments shown in the Column 6 are at head-quarters, except 90 men who are on duty in the districts. The whole of the Cavalry shown in this column are likewise at head-quarters, and 189 of the Artillery are in the Chaoni or in Patan City. Note.—I omit "Followers," in which number there has been no reduction practically; as the total sanctioned strength is 3691 while the present strength is 377.

R. H. JENNINGS, Major, R.E.,
Political Agent, Jhallawar State.

The 10th April 1897.

REPORT ON THE POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION

No. 3.

Statement showing the Estimates and Actuals of Receipts and Expenditure of Jhalawar State for Sambat 1952 = 1895-96.

EXPENDITURE.											
HEADS.	RECEIPTS.						HEADS.	EXPENDITURE.			
	Estimate for Sambat 1952.	Actuals for Sambat 1952.	Increase.	Decrease.	R	a. p.		Estimate for Sambat 1952.	Actuals for Sambat 1952.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R	a. p.	R	a. p.	R	a. p.		R	a. p.	R	a. p.
Opening Balance	10,00,000	0 0	12,27,210	10 24	2,27,210	10 24		80,000	0 0	1,07,170	8 0
ABREARS.								31,701	14 0	29,450	14 3
Parganahs	.....	28,211	11 54		28,211	11 54	Imperial Tribute	2,66,624	4 6	2,80,246	1 54
Customs	.....	532	12 2		532	12 2	Risala Shagirdpeshas	1,36,005	13 7	1,20,089	4 04
Miscellaneous	.....	92,356	9 04		92,356	9 04	Courts and Offices	3,56,316	12 0	3,26,252	10 2
TOTAL	.....	1,21,101	0 8		1,21,101	0 8	Departments	29,059	13 0	27,635	8 3
							Army and Police	19,973	3 6	15,990	8 9
CURRENT YEAR.							Punaryath (Charity)	1,93,108	3 4	1,78,032	14 9
Parganahs	13,32,133	12 11*					Tyohar (Festivals).	17,077	6 0	15,970	2 1
Customs	1,15,151	0 0					Parganahs	63,007	0 0	62,610	5 2
Miscellaneous	1,02,178	0 0					Vikalats	8,000	0 0	748	14 0
TOTAL CURRENT YEAR	15,49,462	12 11					Public Works	25,000	0 0	1,119	6 11
							Mohmans (Guests)	20,000	0 0	8,729	8 6
Recovery of Advances	1,05,000	0 0					Gifts and Rewards	1,09,046	3 3	6,79,546	7 14
Current year with advances	16,54,462	12 11					Travelling and Bhakta				
TOTAL WITH ADVANCES	16,54,462	12 11					Miscellaneous				
GRAND TOTAL	26,54,462	12 11					TOTAL	14,79,091	1 8	19,01,147	4 04
							Advances	1,05,000	0 0	1,90,622	14 5
							TOTAL INCLUDING ADVANCES	15,84,091	1 8	20,91,770	2 54
							Closing Balance	10,70,371	11 3	10,00,097	9 34
							GRAND TOTAL	26,54,462	12 11	30,91,797	11 9
										6,70,744	15 24
										2,33,410	0 44

* NOTE.—A curious custom has apparently always prevailed here. The "Demand" is shown as the Estimated Revenue, although it is well known that this "Demand" has never been and never will be realized in full. But, per contra, although it is known that arrears under "Parganahs," "Customs," and "Miscellaneous" will be realized, still no estimate is made for such—the idea apparently being that the collection of these arrears would counterbalance or make up the deficiency between the Estimate (Demand) and the Actuals.

† The ex-Maharaj Rana removed some 44 lakhs from the Treasury in the Autumn of 1895.

R. H. JENNINGS, Major, R.E.,
Political Agent.

JHALAWAR STATE;
The 10th April 1897.

(9)

BIKANIR AGENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 1019-G., dated Bikanir, the 6th May 1897.

From—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. A. VINCENT, Political Agent, Bikanir,

To—The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, Mount Abu.

I have the honour to submit the Administration Report of the Bikanir State for the year 1896-97.

2. Major H. M. Temple gave over charge of the Agency on the 5th April to Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel T. French-Mullen, M.D., who was relieved by me on the 22nd of April.

Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel T. French-Mullen, M.D., was Agency Surgeon from the 1st of April till the 11th August; Surgeon-Major W. H. Neilson from the 4th September to the 8th March.

THE MAHARAJA.

3. On the 30th of April His Highness the Maharaja, accompanied by his guardian, Mr. B. Egerton, proceeded to Abu, where he remained till the 6th of July.

On the 5th of September, accompanied by the Political Agent and Mr. Egerton, he paid a visit to Bombay, and returned to Bikanir on the 17th.

He visited Jodhpore at Christmas to see the Trevor Fair and the Polo Tournament.

On the 28th March he went to Kotah to pay a visit to the Maharao.

VISITORS DURING THE YEAR.

4. His Highness Maharao Umed Singh, of Kotah, arrived at Bikanir on the 1st of January on a visit to His Highness the Maharaja, and left the following day.

THE SARDARS.

5. During the year two Rajvis and five Tazimi Pattadars died, *viz.*—

- (1) Bharat Singh, Rajvi, died on the 27th October 1896. He left no male issue, and was succeeded by his brother Madho Singh.
- (2) Asu Singh, Rajvi of Alsar, died on the 22nd December 1896. His eldest son, Bairi Sal, succeeds him.
- (3) Thakur Megh Singh, Pattadar of Kumbhana, was murdered on the 11th March 1897. He has left a son of about two years old.
- (4) Thakur Hanwant Singh, Bhati of Jaimalsar, died on the 5th March 1897. His son, Karni Singh, succeeds him.
- (5) Thakur Dowlat Singh, Sanjguru, died on the 15th of May 1896. His adopted son, Saket Singh, a minor, succeeds him.
- (6) Thakur Jowahir Singh, of Hardesar, died on the 23rd of June 1896. His son, Bagh Singh, succeeds him.
- (7) Thakur Binjhraj Singh, Bhati of Sindhu, died on the 4th January 1897. His son, Kesri Singh, a minor, succeeds him.

COURT OF WARDS.

6. At the close of the year 1895-96, there were 30 Pattas under the management of the Court of Wards, 12 were taken charge of during the year, and 4 were released. Of the 38 under management, 11 are free from debt. The debts on the remaining 27 are being gradually liquidated.

The income of these Pattas was ₹1,40,000, the expenditure ₹1,34,000, including the payments to creditors.

ADMINISTRATION.

7. There have been several changes under this head during the year.

Thakur Rughuvar Singh, late Naib Diwan of the Rewah State, was appointed Revenue Member of Council, and joined on the 7th of August.

The services of Sodhi Hukm Singh, the Vice-President of the Council, were replaced at the disposal of the Punjab Government from the 1st of January.

Thakur Rughuvar Singh has been acting as Vice-President, in addition to his other duties since Hukm Singh's departure.

The post of Secretary to the Council, almost a *sine cure*, has been abolished.

Kazi Hamidullah, the Judge of the Appeal Court, who had served the State for over thirty years, was compelled through failing health to retire on the 16th November. He died soon after at Delhi. He was deservedly respected by all classes.

Rai Brij Basi Lal was appointed Judge in his place. The services of Munshi Gopicband, Deputy Revenue Officer, were replaced at the disposal of the Punjab Government from the 1st January, and he was succeeded by Pandit Jisukh Rai.

Thakur Bhopal Singh, of the Mahajan family, was placed in charge of the Army, *vice* Kabiraj Bhairon Dan, who was appointed Nazim of Sujangarh. Rai Sahib Pandit Ram Chandra Dube, tutor to His Highness the Maharaja, who had been appointed Vakil at Jaipur, died on the 6th June.

Thakur Pane Singh, Superintendent of Police, resigned his post in July, and Abdul Samad Khan, the Naib Superintendent of Police, succeeded him. This change has led to the capture of a great number of dacoits and bad characters.

RAINFALL AND CROPS.

8. The following table shows the rainfall for the year in the several Tehsils of the State :—

No.	TEHSILS.	Inches.	Cents.
1	Anupgarh	7	52
2	Bahadran	6	3
3	Bikanir	7	65
4	Churu	9	65
5	Dungargarh	9	...
6	Hanumangarh	6	58
7	Lunkaransar	4	8
8	Mirzawala	8	69
9	Nohar	6	91
10	Rajgarh	9	96
11	Ratangarh	12	71
12	Reni	9	3
13	Sardarshahr	12	78
14	Sujangarh	9	89
15	Suratgarh	7	72
16	Surpura	4	82

FINANCE.

9. The year under review opened with a credit balance of ₹43,15,470-13-9, of which ₹31,34,000 were in Government securities. The receipts for the year

amounted to R23,82,574-11-5, including extraordinary receipts R6,27,441-10-6. The expenditure was R33,11,087-3-11, of which R14,26,107-2-10 was extraordinary. The ordinary receipts, compared with those of the preceding year, show a decrease of R2,21,927-15-1 and fall short of the estimate by R1,68,466-15-1. The falling off in customs, R1,59,924-14-0 and in Land Revenue R80,378-7-6, was due to scarcity. The loss under Land Revenue is small, and it is satisfactory that in a bad year like the one under report only a small portion of the demand has fallen in arrears, and that no coercive measures had to be resorted to in realizing the demand.

The falling off in customs receipts is due chiefly to the prevailing scarcity, and partly to this having been an inauspicious year for marriages.

The increase in expenditure comes entirely under the head extraordinary. The ordinary expenditure fell short of the estimate by R2,28,793-14-11, while the extraordinary exceeded by R7,36,107-2-10. The chief items under extraordinary expenditure were R7,81,533-10-10 on railway construction, and R2,20,743-6-2 on famine relief. It is satisfactory to note that the greater portion of the money devoted to famine relief has been spent on productive works, such as the railway embankments and the Ghagger canals. The expenditure on the Ghagger canals will be high owing to the State having to pay the relief workers in cash on the very liberal scale adopted on the Punjab portion of the canals.

The closing balance in the Treasury was R33,86,958-5-3, including R31,34,300 in Government securities, and excluding 561½ gold mohurs.

In the preparation of the Budget for 1897-98, a strict regard for economy has been shown. Re-organization has been introduced into every department, and a good deal of superfluous expenditure has been stopped. For instance, the number of Tehsils has been reduced from 15 to 10. It was found that some of the Tehsils contained very few Khalsa villages, and consequently in those Tehsils the Tehsil establishment had very little work to do.

The Estimates for 1897-98 are as follows:—

HEADS.	Estimate, 1896-97.	Actuals, 1896-97.	Estimate, 1897-98.
RECEIPTS.			
Ordinary	R 19,23,600	R a. p 17,55,133 0 11	R 19,40,390
Extraordinary	1,67,000	1,59,388 5 10	42,000
TOTAL	20,90,600	19,14,471 6 9	19,82,390
EXPENDITURE.			
Ordinary	21,13,774	18,84,980 1 1	17,17,647
Extraordinary	6,90,000	11,08,566 5 5	4,17,000
TOTAL	28,03,774	29,93,546 6 6	21,34,647

IRRIGATION.

10. There has been no system of irrigation. In a very few places in the Sujangarh and Reni districts, where the water is near the surface, kutchha wells have been sunk, and a few fields irrigated from them. A small area has been

irrigated from the waste water of the West Jumna Canal. The long-standing dispute with the Punjab Government as to the water of the Ghagger river has at last been happily settled. A weir and canals are being constructed, and will be finished by June. There are great hopes that the State will reap profit from the area which will now be brought under rabi cultivation in the neighbourhood of these canals.

JUDICIAL.

11. The following table shows the result of the working of the several Courts during the year—

COURTS.	CASES.	Pending on 1st April 1896.	Cases instituted during the year.	TOTAL.	Cases disposed of.	Cases pending on 1st April 1897.
Nizamats and Tehsils.	Criminal	23	1,371	1,394	1,316	78
	Civil	235	2,534	2,769	2,520	249
	Revenue	214	1,437	1,651	1,483	168
Nizamats on Appellate Side	Criminal	2	149	151	147	4
	Civil	12	314	326	300	26
	Revenue	9	127	136	122	14
Appellate Court	Criminal	...	275	275	253	22
	Civil	6	366	372	326	46
	Revenue	3	90	93	81	12
Regency Council	Criminal	1	70	71	70	1
	Civil	18	152	170	146	24
	Revenue	18	57	75	62	13
TOTAL		541	7,442	7,983	7,326	657

There were 7,983 cases for disposal, of which 7,326 have been decided and 657 remained pending. The figures in the previous year were 9,683, 9,142, and 541.

Seven thousand four hundred forty-two cases were instituted during the year, as against 8,898 during the preceding year. The decrease of 1,456 has occurred in civil suits and may be attributed to the prevailing scarcity.

The Indian Penal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code have been introduced replacing the Bikanir Code, which was merely an incomplete copy of the Indian Penal Code, with the numbers of the sections altered, and a few sections added dealing with the offences of killing pea-fowls, pigeons, cows, etc.

The powers of the Nazims and Tehsildars have been somewhat curtailed, and defined according to section 32 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The Nazims are invested with the powers of a first class Magistrate, the Tehsildars with those of a second class, and the Naib Tehsildars with those of a third class Magistrate. The Tehsildars are not empowered to inflict the punishment of whipping.

CRIMINAL CASES.

12. Four cases of murder, six cases of dacoity, and one mail robbery occurred during the year. All the principal offenders have been captured, tried, and convicted.

In the five cases of murder tried during the year, the persons implicated have, with one exception, been convicted. No sentence of death has been inflicted. Three sentences of transportation for life, and three of imprisonment for life, have been passed.

In 1,056 of the cases disposed of, punishment was awarded. Of the 3,526 persons arrested, 1,543 were punished, 1,822 released, 7 absconded, and 154 remained under trial. Property to the value of R16,595-11-0, and cattle to the number of 1,475 were stolen. Of this property worth R6,749-7-3 and 1,110 head of cattle were recovered.

CIVIL CASES.

13. There were 2,596 original suits and 826 appeals filed during the year. In 1895-96 the numbers were 3,992 and 990 respectively.

In the Nazim's Courts there were 326 appeals from the decisions of the Tehsildars and Honorary Magistrates. Of these 152 were confirmed, 62 reversed, 56 modified, and 26 remained. In the Appellate Court there were 8 original suits, of which 3 were settled: there were 364 appeals from the decisions of the Nazims and Honorary Magistrates. Of these 205 were upheld, 66 reversed, 52 modified, and 41 remained. In the Court of the Regency Council there were 170 appeals and revision cases. Of these 113 were upheld, 16 reversed, 17 modified, and 24 remained.

REVENUE CASES.

14. The Nizamats and Tehsils had to deal with 1,651 oases, of which 214 cases represented the balance of last year. Decrees were given in 1,087 cases, 81 were settled by mutual consent, and 315 cases were dismissed, leaving 168 cases remaining on the close of the year.

DISPENSARIES AND VACCINATION.

15. There are 15 dispensaries in the State, of which 4 are in Bikanir.

The Bhagwandas Hospital was opened on the 20th July 1896. This hospital was built at a cost of one lakh of rupees by the late Rai Bahadur Seth Bhugwandas of Churi.

Two hundred and forty-two major and 5,329 minor operations were performed during the year.

Twenty-six thousand nine hundred and seventy-four persons were vaccinated, and it is reported that in 26,799 cases the operations were successful.

JAILS.

16. There are four jails in the State, *viz.*—

The Central Jail at Bikanir, and Jails at Reni, Sujangarh, and Suratgarh, the head-quarters of the Nizamats.

There were 528 prisoners on the 31st of March 1897, as against 374 on the corresponding date in 1896.

The increase is due to a large number of petty thefts committed by the lower classes: this may be attributed to the prevailing scarcity.

The health of the prisoners has been excellent throughout the year. Only four deaths took place. No epidemic broke out.

The daily average number of prisoners in the Central Jail was 420, and the cost per head per annum R29.

There is a Lunatic Asylum attached to the Central Jail. Six lunatics remained on the 31st March 1896, 11 were admitted during the year, nine were discharged, one died, and seven remained on the 31st March 1897.

CONSERVANCY.

17. All sanitary arrangements in the city have been under the supervision of the Municipal Committee for some years. Their work cannot be regarded

as having been highly successful. The Civil Surgeon has lately been appointed joint Chairman of the Committee and Health Officer of Bikanir. The sanitary condition of the city will, it is confidently hoped, soon show signs of improvement.

INFANTICIDE.

18. No cases of infanticide occurred during the year.

BOUNDARY CASES.

19. No new boundary cases were instituted during the year.

EDUCATION.

20. At Bikanir there are four schools, *viz.*—

The High School, the Walter Nobles School, and two Girls' Schools, and in the districts there are 12 schools.

There were 526 pupils in the High School, and 70 in the Girls' Schools at the close of the year, against 522 and 68, respectively, at the end of last year. The average daily attendance at the former was 357·6 against 354·85, and 56·51 against 34 of the previous year. In the Walter Nobles School, there were 36 boys and a daily attendance of 21·5, against 26 and 20·46, respectively, in the previous year. In the village schools the number of pupils was 961, and the daily attendance 677·72 against 827 and 655, respectively, in the previous year.

Efforts have been made during this year to improve the educational system. Mr. F. L. Reid, the Principal of the Government College in Ajmere, inspected the High School. His report was not unfavourable. His suggestions towards improvement have been all carried out, and it is hoped that the improvement will soon commence. This school had hitherto been affiliated to the Punjab University, but as the curriculum of that University was not suited to the Bikanir State, it has now been affiliated to the Allahabad University.

The teaching of English in the Village Schools has been discontinued, the instruction which was given in that language being very inferior. Pandit Ram Dhan has been appointed Inspector of Village Schools, and so far seems to have justified his selection.

On taking charge last year, I found that although a boarding house had been built adjoining the Nobles School it was not in use. There are now 18 boys using the boarding house, and the remaining 18 may be described as day boys.

The boys are taught English, Hindi, and Urdu, and are also thoroughly instructed in gymnastics and games. Riding lessons will be introduced shortly. The boys are well cared for and look healthy.

There are ten boys at the Mayo College, Ajmere.

The leading bankers in Bikanir subscribed a sum of Rs50,000 with the object of commemorating the visit of Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Elgin to Bikanir which took place in November.

It was decided to build a girls' school, and Her Excellency was good enough to consent to its being called after her. The foundation stone was laid on the 26th February, and the school will be opened before the close of the year.

ARMY.

21. The strength of the camel corps was 487 at the close of the year, against 493 in the previous year. His Excellency the Viceroy and His Excellency

the Commander-in-Chief inspected the corps during their visits to Bikanir in November and December respectively, and were pleased to express their satisfaction at its efficiency and management.

A team of the corps attended the Rifle meeting, held at Meerut in February, and was successful in securing four prizes of the total value of R223.

The total expenditure incurred on the corps during the year amounted to R1,53,011-2-9 against R1,54,311 in the previous year.

The State troops consisted, at the end of the year, of 282 cavalry, 233 infantry, and 56 artillery, against 295 cavalry, 246 infantry, and 56 artillery in the preceding year. This Department has recently been reorganized, and the changes effected have come into force from the 1st April 1897. The number of the cavalry has been reduced, whilst the pay of the sowars has been increased slightly. The men brought under reduction will be pensioned according to the rules of the State.

RAILWAY.

22. The receipts from the Railway amounted, during the year, to R1,14,763-3-9, against R85,636 in the preceding year. The increase is due solely to the import of grain from outside for the maintenance of the people suffering from famine.

The working expenses of the Railway amounted to R45,043-2-3, against R38,225 in the past year.

The extension from Bikanir to Khari is approaching completion, and it is hoped that the line will be ready for traffic in a few months. The cost of construction amounted, during the year, to R7,81,533-10-10.

The project for extending the line to Bhatinda in the Punjab has been sanctioned by the Government of India, and a survey is being made by the Executive Engineer of the State with a view to the preparation of the usual plans and estimates.

MAIL ROBBERY.

23. A case of mail robbery, attended with the murder of the escort occurred in November, at the village of Gopalpara in the Sujangarh Nizamat of the Bikanir State. Of the two dacoits concerned one has been arrested and sentenced to transportation for life, and will be deported to the Andamans shortly. A large amount of the property carried off has been recovered.

PUBLIC WORKS.

24. The charge of the Public Works Department was held by Mr. J. E. Gabbett, Executive Engineer of the State, throughout the year. The expenditure amounted to R4,49,466-2 against a budget provision of R6,44,976. The saving of R1,95,509-14 thus effected is due to the postponement of ordinary works to provide funds for expenditure on famine relief operations, and other works of an urgent nature.

TELEGRAPH.

25. The extension of the telegraph line from Futtehpore to Sardarshahr, of which mention was made in last year's report, was completed during the year, and it is now proposed to open a combined Post and Telegraph Office at Sujangarh.

POLITICAL AGENT'S TOUR.

26. During the cold weather I visited Bahadran, Sujangarh, Ratangarh, Churu, Rajgarh, Hanumangarh, Tibbi, and some of the villages of the Nohar Tehsil. I also visited the Ghagger canal works in Bikanir territory in January and again in March. They were opened in January to provide relief for the Bikanir subjects suffering from famine.

WALTERKRIT HITKARINI SABHA.

27. The committee appointed to regulate expenditure on marriages and funerals continue to do good work. During the calendar year there were 730 marriages and 170 deaths amongst the Rajputs, and 76 marriages and 31 deaths amongst the Charans. In 77 cases the rules of the sabha were infringed, but due notice was taken of the conduct of the persons concerned.

Appendix I.

Return of cases instituted, disposed of in the Nizamat Tehsil Courts and Honorary Magistrate's Court (Civil Side) of the Bikanir State for the year 1896-97.

Number.	Nature of cases.	INSTITUTED.			DISPOSED OF.			Pending on 31st March 1897.	REMARKS.
		Pending on 31st March 1896.	Instituted.	TOTAL.	Decreed.	Dismissed.	Transferred.		
1	Money transaction . . .	193	2 270	2,463	1,410	818	39	190	
2	Settlement of accounts . .	...	30	30	6	15	...	9	
3	Dispute regarding houses.	15	77	92	34	44	3	11	
4	Mortgage	1	9	10	5	5	...	...
5	Proprietary rights . . .	8	47	55	9	30	6	10	
6	Right of pre-emption . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Marriage disputes . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Miscellaneous	18	157	175	68	81	8	23	
	TOTAL	235	2,590	2,825	1,527	993	56	249	

.BIKANIR ;
Dated 6th May 1897. }

H. A. VINCENT, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Political Agent.

Appendix II.

Return of cases instituted and disposed of in the Nizamal and Tehsil Courts (Criminal Side) of the Bikanir State for the year ending the 31st March 1897.

Serial No.	Crimes.	NUMBER OF CASES						NUMBER OF PERSONS.						Amount of property plundered.	Number of persons plundered.	Amount of property recovered.	Number of cattle plundered.	Number of cattle recovered.		
		Pending on 31st March 1896.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.	Transferred.	In which punishment is awarded.	Pending on the 31st March 1897.	Arrested.	Fined.	Released.	Transferred.	Abandoned.						Died.	Under trial.
1	Murder . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Attempt to murder . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Dacoity . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Highway robbery	2	36	38	33	1	18	4	83	34	42	..	2	..	5	2,222 13 3	..	727 10 3	578	450
6	Cattle theft	5	296	301	248	30	160	23	460	226	200	..	2	..	32	50 0 0	..	50 0 0	884	648
7	Other theft . . . . .	..	384	384	370	7	241	1	684	352	329	..	1	..	2	14,310 13 9	..	5,059 13 0	..	..
8	Abortion . . . . .	..	2	2	2	..	2	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Attempt to suicide . . . . .	..	5	5	5	..	2	..	5	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Grievous hurt . . . . .	..	27	27	24	1	13	2	49	18	21	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..
11	Poisoning . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Salv of children . . . . .	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Abduction . . . . .	..	12	12	12	..	6	..	19	8	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Escape from lawful custody	1	6	7	7	..	7	..	11	9	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Counterfeit coin . . . . .	..	6	6	6	..	3	..	8	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Arsen . . . . .	..	6	6	6	..	3	..	6	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Other offences	15	1,139	1,154	1,096	10	601	48	2,193	884	1,202	..	2	..	105	12 0 0	..	12 0 0	13	12
	TOTAL	23	1,920	1,943	1,816	49	1,056	78	3,526	1,543	1,822	..	7	..	154	16,595 11 0	..	6,749 7 3	1,475	1,110

Bikanir;

The 6th May 1897.

H. A. VINCENT, Lieutenant-Colonel,

Political Agent.

Appendix III.

Return of cases instituted and disposed of in the Nizamat and Tehsil Courts (Revenue Side) in the Bikanir State during the year 1896-97.

No.	NATURE OF CASES.	INSTITUTED.			DISPOSED OF.			Transferred.	Pending on 31st March 1897.
		Pending on 31st March 1896.	Instituted.	Total.	Decreed.	Settled by Razdama.	Dismissed.		
1	Claim to village	2	18	20	2	1	15		2
2	Boundary dispute	15	11	26	5	1	8		12
3	Chandher	...	4	4	2	1	1		...
4	Dispute regarding Rakm	17	168	185	88	11	74	1	18
5	Division of property	1	13	14	3	1	7	1	2
6	Land dispute	10	239	249	71	46	124	1	7
7	Settlement of accounts	...	10	10	9	...	...	...	1
8	Cattle grazing	...	15	15	8	2	5	...	...
9	Stray cattle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Mutation of names	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Zamindari cess	...	11	11	4	3	4	...	...
12	Tanks and Wells	...	5	5	...	...	5	...	...
13	Right in drinking water	...	10	10	4	1	5	...	...
14	Claims for subsistence allowance	...	3	3	1	...	2	...	...
15	Miscellaneous	169	939	1,108	895	14	65	6	128
	TOTAL	214	1,446	1,660	1,087	81	315	9	168

BIKANIR;
The 6th May 1897.

H. A. VINCENT, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Political Agent.

Appendix IV.

Return of cases instituted and disposed of in the Regency Council, the Appeal Court and the Nizamats during the year 1896-97.

COURTS.	CIVIL.										CRIMINAL.										REVENUE.										
	CASES.			DISPOSED OF.					CASES.			DISPOSED OF.					CASES.			DISPOSED OF.											
	Pending on 31st March 1896.	Instituted.	Total.	Deered.	Dismissed.	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Revised.	Transferred.	Pending on 31st March 1897.	Pending on 31st March 1896.	Instituted.	Total.	No. of cases in which punishment awarded.	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Revised.	Transferred.	Pending on 31st March 1897.	Pending on 31st March 1896.	Instituted.	Total.	Deered.	Dismissed.	By Razinama.	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Revised.	Transferred.	Pending on 31st March 1897.	
Regency Council.																															
Cases on the Original Side	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cases for confirmation.	18	152	170	..	..	113	16	17	..	24	1	65	66	65	54	2	9	..	..	1	18	57	75	..	..	..	52	7	3	..	..
Cases appealed against	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	18	152	170	..	..	113	16	17	..	24	1	70	71	70	54	2	0	..	1	18	57	75	..	..	..	52	7	3	..	..	13
Appeal Court.																															
Cases on the Original Side	2	6	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	29	29	28	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	90	93	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cases for confirmation.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	169	29	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cases appealed against	4	360	364	..	..	205	66	52	..	41	..	246	246	235	..	..	..	..	21	3	90	93	..	..	..	53	23	3	..	..	12
TOTAL	6	366	372	3	..	205	66	52	..	46	..	275	275	233	17	29	27	..	22	3	90	93	..	..	..	55	23	3	..	..	12
Nizamats.																															
Cases on the Original Side	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cases for confirmation.	12	314	326	..	..	182	62	56	..	26	2	149	151	147	78	44	25	..	4	9	127	136	..	..	..	73	41	8	..	..	14
Cases appealed against	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	12	314	326	..	..	182	62	56	..	26	2	149	151	147	78	44	25	..	4	9	127	136	..	..	..	73	41	8	..	..	14
GRAND TOTAL	36	832	863	3	..	500	144	125	..	96	3	494	497	470	301	75	61	..	27	30	274	304	..	..	..	180	71	11	..	..	39

Political Agent.

H. A. VINCENT, Lieutenant-Colonel,

Bikanir; }
The 6th May 1897.

Appendix V.

Return of Prisoners in the Bikur Central Jail for the year ending 31st March 1897.

No.	Crime.	For life.	14 years.	12 years.	10 years.	9 years.	8 years.	7 years.	6 years.	5 years.	4 years.	3 years.	2½ years.	2 years.	1½ years.	1½ years.	1 year.	9 months.	6 months.	4 months.	3 months.	2 months.	1 month.	Under trial.	Total.
1	Murder . . .	42	...	2	3	1	2	1	...	6	4	4	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	70
2	Deceit . . .	...	...	1	7	1	18	6	...	5	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	63	
3	Poisoning . . .	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
4	Forgery . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	
5	Highway robbery . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
6	Abortion . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
7	Rape . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
8	Grievous hurt . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
9	Abduction . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
10	Burglary . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
11	Theft of property . . .	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	7	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	106
12	Theft of cattle . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	178
13	Hurt . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
14	Attempt at suicide . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
15	Embezzlement . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Escaping from lawful custody . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Sale of children . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
18	Miscellaneous . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
	TOTAL	45	...	9	10	2	21	9	10	32	29	62	10	86	48	5	50	5	40	12	14	5	4	26	538

	Males.	Females.
Hindu .. .	845	18
Muhammadan .. .	163	2
Total .. .	1008	20

Juvenile prisoners	• • • • •	3
Daily average number of prisoners	• • • • •	420.40

Total number of deaths	•	•	•	•
Number admitted in hospital	•	•	•	•
Daily average number of sick	•	•	•	•
Ratio per thousand on death	•	•	•	•
on admission	•	•	•	•

BIKANIR;
The 6th May 1897.

H. A. VINCENT, *Lieutenant-Colonel,
Political Agent.*

Orders by the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, No. 1511-G., dated Abu, the 20th April 1897.

READ—

Letter No. 291—12, dated the 9th April 1897, from the Principal, Mayo College, Ajmere, submitting his Annual Report for 1896-97.

RESOLUTION.—During the year 9 boys joined the college against 12 admissions in 1895-96, while 7 pupils left against 8 in the preceding year. The total number on the rolls at the end of the year was 74 against 72 in 1895-96. All the States in Rajputana, except Bundi, Dholepore, Dungarpore and Kerowlee were represented in the college, while 5 boys belong to Native States outside the Province.

The conduct and health of the boys have been satisfactory ; there was no case of serious illness. The Civil Surgeon of Ajmere, who inspected the Mayo College grounds, speaks favourably of the sanitation of the different houses and their surroundings.

The average daily attendance was 71.23 against 70.41 in the previous year. The daily average number sick was .56 against 2.13.

The drawing class was examined by Mr. Manners Smith, Executive Engineer, late Tutor and Guardian to His Highness the Maharaja of Ulwar. Fourteen boys attended the class during the year. The class is divided into three divisions, and is attended for two hours each week. The work done shows steady progress, and the results of the examination are satisfactory.

The financial position of the college is good. Out of the balance of R10,785-1-4 standing to the credit of the fund in the Ajmere Treasury on the 1st April 1896 a sum of R3,931-9-8 was invested in the purchase of Government notes of the value of R4,000. The receipts for the year amounted to R35,694-9-8, and the expenditure to R36,203-8-3, leaving a balance to credit in the Ajmere Treasury on 1st April 1897 of R6,344-9-1.

The report is satisfactory and creditable to the Principal and his Assistants.

ORDER—A copy of this Resolution should be forwarded to the Principal, Mayo College, Ajmere, for information.

By Order,

L. IMPEY, *Captain,*
First Assistant Agent to the
Governor-General in Rajputana.

(10)

REPORT ON THE MAYO COLLEGE, AJMERE, FOR 1896-97.

No. 291—12, dated Mayo College, Ajmere, the 9th April 1897.

From—Lieut.-Col. WILLIAM LOCH, A.-D.-C., Principal, Mayo College, Ajmere,

To—The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, Abu.

I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, a report on the Mayo College for the year 1896-97.

2. The number of boys on the College Roll at the end of last year 1895-96 was 72. The new admissions during the year under report have been 9 and the withdrawals 7, thus leaving the present strength at 74 boys.

NEW ADMISSIONS.

3. The following are the admissions during the year—

1. Thakur Chatarbhuj Singh of Kola, Jhallawar, joined 6th July 1896.
2. Kanwar Gopal Singh of Narana, Kishengarh, joined 21st July 1896.
3. Babha Surat Singh of Jodhpore, Marwar, joined 18th August 1896.
4. Rao Ranjit Singh of Asind, Meywar, joined 20th September 1896.
5. Bhanwar Pirthi Singh of Boorajheri, Kotah, joined 20th October 1896.
6. Kanwar Bairi Sal of Kherli, Kotah, joined 1st March 1897.
7. Sardar Abdul Latif Khan of Chabra, Tonk, joined 18th March 1897.
8. Sardar Faiyaz Ahmed Khan of Chabra, Tonk, joined 18th March 1897.
9. Sardar Mushtak Ahmed Khan of Chabra, Tonk, joined 18th March 1897.

WITHDRAWALS.

4. The names of the boys who left the College are as follows:—

1. Kanwar Bhupal Singh of Agewa, Marwar.
2. Maharajah Debi Singh of Sangot, Kotah.
3. Kanwar Madan Singh of Palkiya, Kotah.
4. Kanwar Pratap Singh of Kundla, Jhallawar.
5. Sahibzadah Muhammaddin Khan of Tonk.
6. Maharajah Zorawar Singh of Sangot, Kotah.
7. Maharajah Shanker Singh of Ratawad, Kotah.

DISTRIBUTION OF COLLEGE ROLL.

5. The distribution of the College Roll now is as follows:—

Ajmere	1	Kotah	10
Banswara	2	Kushalgarh	1
Bhurtpore	3	Lunawada	2
Bikanir	10	Manipur	2
Gwalior	1	Marwar	13
Jaisalmir	4	Meywar	6
Jeypore	1	Pertabgarh	2
Jhallawar	4	Tonk	8
Kishengarh	1	Ulwar	3

STATES UNREPRESENTED AT THE COLLEGE.

6. The following States are unrepresented at the College:—Bundi, Dholepore, Dungarpore, and Kerowli.

CONDUCT AND HEALTH.

7. The conduct of the boys has been excellent. As regards their health, I beg to attach, in its entirety, Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel French Mullen's sanitary and medical report on the Institution.

“ The health of the students has been most excellent during the year.

"The boys look the picture of health and there has not been a single case of serious illness; one case of chicken-pox which occurred was promptly isolated by Colonel Loch, and its extension among the other boys prevented.

"The boys seem to enjoy hugely their games of Cricket, Football, etc., and go for their Gymnasium exercises with the greatest zest under the ever watchful eye of the Principal.

The sanitation of the different houses and College grounds is nearly perfect, and if a proper supply of water be obtained there would be nothing left to be desired in that direction.

"Colonel Loch is most untiring in the care he takes of the boys' health; all their surroundings are models of cleanliness, and it is to be hoped they will carry out the good example set them when they return to their homes. Every effort is made by the Principal to instil a love of games and manly exercises and to develop the boys physically as well as mentally, and he succeeds in turning out a gentlemanly set of youngsters who would be a credit to any English public school. I am sure the Government must appreciate, as I do, the excellent political effect produced by the Mayo College, under its able Principal, sending forth yearly boys trained in the best English traditions and at the same time thorough (and thoroughly loyal) Rajputs."

DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF BOYS ON COLLEGE ROLL, PRESENT AT COLLEGE, AND SICK.

8. The daily average number on the College Roll has been 71.23 against 70.41 last year—the daily average number present 64.71 against 61.14, and the daily average number sick .56 against 2.13.

RECREATION EXERCISES.

9. Recreation exercises consisting of Riding, Gymnastics, Target Practice, Cricket and other out-door games have been maintained throughout the year.

In September 1896 a Team of the Rajkot Rajkumar College came to draw conclusions at Cricket and Tent-pegging with the Institution, resulting in the Mayo College winning both events.

His Highness the Maharao of Kotah on the occasion of the Wyllie Fair invited a Cricket Eleven to visit his capital in February of the present year. Nothing could exceed His Highness' kindness and hospitality in his reception and entertainment of his old school-fellows. The Cricket match itself ended in favour of his guests.

EXAMINATIONS.

10. In April 1896, the College was examined by Mr. Reid, Principal of the Ajmere Government College, whose report was forwarded to your office for the information of the Agent, Governor-General, with my letter No. 286—21, dated 2nd May 1896.

The drawing class was examined by Mr. F. St. G. Manners-Smith, Executive Engineer and Guardian to His Highness the Maharajah of Ulwar, whose report was forwarded to your office for the information of the Agent, Governor-General, under cover of my letter No. 304—21, dated 22nd May 1896.

The drawing class has been examined in its work for 1896-97 by the same officer, and his report is herewith sub-joined, *in extenso*.

FORMATION OF CLASS.

"Drawing is a voluntary subject at the College, and the class has been attended by 14 boys. Mr. Sherring, Head Master of the College, teaches the class, which is now divided into three divisions, as noted below :—

1st Division.

Thakur Hukm Singh of Bidasar.

Thakur Fateh Singh of Dhabla.

His Highness Maharajah Jey Singh of Ulwar.

Parshotam Rao of Sarola.

Babha Amar Singh of Jodhpore.

2nd Division.

Maharaj Kumar Ranjit Singh of Lunawada.
 Raj Kumar Raghunath Singh of Lunawada.
 Rao Raghunath Singh of Bhurtipore.
 Raja Samunder Singh of Weir.
 His Highness Raja Churachand Singh of Manipur.
 Raj Kumar Digendra Singh of Manipur.

3rd Division.

Maharaj Kumar Man Singh of Pertabgarh.
 Kunwar Bakhtawar Singh of Jhantla.
 Babha Surat Singh of Jodhpore.

"The boys in the 1st Division have now learnt drawing a little over three years; those in the 2nd Division for two years; and the 3rd Division boys began this year.

COURSE OF STUDY.

"Each Division attends the class for two hours each week, and the following has been the course of study:—

1st Division.

Sketching in pencil or colour from nature, model drawing in pencil and ink.

2nd Division.

Pencil drawings of objects with curved outlines.

3rd Division.

Elementary outline drawing in pencil.

REPORT ON CLASS.

"*1st Division.*—The boys in this Division have made sketches in pencil of one of the Chatris at the Ulwar House, and views of the College, and Hakim Singh, Jey Singh and Amar Singh have each attempted a water colour sketch of one of the gateways to the courtyard of the Ulwar House. They have also made several model drawings in pencil and ink. As I recommended in last year's report, all the drawings have been made absolutely by the boys themselves, advice only being given by Mr. Sherring. In pencil drawing considerable advance has been made during the year, but sketching in water colours is evidently beyond their power at present. I would recommend that they go back to a course of water colour painting from copies, and confine their sketching to pencil work, until they have learnt more about colours, their use, and how to apply them to obtain different effects. To award marks for the prize, I selected five drawings from each boy's collection of work done during the year. Amar Singh's drawings are quite the best; his work shows great perseverance and care, and he has made considerable progress since last year. Jey Singh is second; he has a natural taste for drawing, but his work is carelessly finished. Fateh Singh was absent for a considerable part of the year, and has therefore not benefitted by all the instructions the others have received."

"*2nd Division.*—This Division has evidently worked very well during the year, and, as I anticipated in my last year's report, most of the boys have improved greatly in their work. The drawings have been made by the boys alone from copies drawn by Mr. Sherring and consist of outline drawings of such objects as bowls, jars, boats, etc., and they have just commenced copying drawings with shading."

"In this Division I also selected five drawings from each boy's collection, to award marks for the prize, which is gained by Samunder Singh, who has done some most promising work and shows a natural aptitude for drawing. The two Manipur boys are practically equal in second place, and have made great progress during the year, and Ranjit Singh of Lunawada has worked well."

"These four boys should now be taught shading carefully, and go on with a course of model drawing, using objects at hand, such as tables and chairs, as their models; and then make copies of landscape drawings, and drawings of animals."

"The other two boys in this Division might, I think, with advantage go through this year's course again and work with the 3rd Division boys."

"*3rd Division.*—The three boys in this Division commenced drawing for the first time this year, and have been working at elementary outline drawings. Surat Singh and Bakhtawar Singh have much greater natural talent for drawing than Man Singh, who apparently finds it very difficult. Of the five drawings selected from each boy's collection, those of Surat Singh are the best and he obtains the prize."

GENERAL REMARKS.

"I congratulate Mr. Sherring on the year's work, which shows steady progress. This is the fourth year, I have examined the drawing class, and the results shown during that period are so encouraging and satisfactory, that, considering the advantage and value the learning of drawing is to a boy, I should be very glad to see the class increase in numbers."

CLASSES AND STUDIES.

11. There are nine classes in the College and the studies pursued in each are given in the statements attached to this report.

The number of boys in each class at the end of the year under report was as follows :—

College Class.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
First	„	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Second	„	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7
Third	„	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10
Fourth	„	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9
Fifth	„	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13
Sixth	„	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13
Seventh A	„	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12
Seventh B	„	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8

PUBLIC WORKS.

12. The expenditure on Imperial Works during the year under report has been R4,487-9-8 against R2,629-4-10, showing an increase of R1,858-4-10 mainly due to additions and alterations to the Head Master's House.

13. The expenditure on Contributitional Works has been R6,773-14-1 against R16,414-4-11, showing a decrease of R9,640-6-10 due to less expenditure having been incurred on original works.

STATEMENT OF THE COLLEGE FUND.

14. The following is a condensed statement of the College Fund :—

	R	a.	p.
Balance in Ajmere Treasury on 1st April 1896	10,785	1	4
<i>Less</i>			
Amount paid for purchase of 3 per cent. Government Promissory Notes of the value of R4,000	3,911	1	8
Premium for Remittance Transfer receipt	20	8	0
	<u>3,931</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>8</u>
		6,853	7 8
Receipts during the year	35,694	9	8
	<u>42,548</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>
TOTAL		42,548	1 4
Expenditure during the year	36,203	8	3
	<u>6,344</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>1</u>
Balance in Ajmere Treasury on 1st April 1897		6,344	9 1

RECEIPTS.

15. The total receipts during the year amounted to R35,694-9-8 against R36,230-12-8, showing a decrease of R536-3-0 as shown below:—

RECEIPTS.	1895-96.	1896-97.	Difference + Increase. — Decrease.
	<i>R a. p.</i>	<i>R a. p.</i>	<i>R a. p.</i>
Interest on Endowment and Accumulated Funds amounting to R7,30,200	25,493 1 10	25,524 6 0	+ 31 4 2
Contribution from Oodeypore . .	1,187 13 9	1,187 13 9	....
„ „ Jeypore . .	1,484 13 3	...	—1,484 13 3
„ „ Bikanir . .	...	1,187 14 0	+1,187 14 0
„ „ Bhurtpore . .	593 15 0	593 15 0	...
„ „ Kerowli . .	178 3 0	178 3 0	...
„ „ Ulwar . .	415 12 0	415 12 0	...
„ „ Tonk . .	59 6 3	59 6 3	...
„ „ Sirohi . .	59 6 3	59 6 3	...
„ „ Pertabgarh . .	118 12 6	118 12 6	...
„ „ Jaisalmir . .	36 0 0	36 0 0	...
Book, Play and Medical Fund subscrip- tion	3,900 0 0	3,700 0 0	—200 0 0
Drawing class fees	1,410 0 0	1,230 0 0	—180 0 0
Conservancy and garden produce . .	1,199 1 4	1,285 7 2	+86 5 10
Other Receipts	94 7 6	117 9 9	+23 2 3
TOTAL . .	36,230 12 8	35,694 9 8	—536 3 0

The increase under head Interest is due to Commission having been received on R25,000 transferred from $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. loan to 3 per cent. loan of 1896-97 at 2 annas per cent.

No contribution has been received from the Jeypore State.

Two years' contribution has been received from the Bikanir State: hence the increase.

The Tonk State has not paid its contribution for 1896-97.

The decrease under Book, Play and Medical Fund subscriptions is due to subscriptions having been received from 74 boys against 78 in 1895-96.

EXPENDITURE.

16. The total expenditure during the year, amounting to R36,203-8-3 against R36,854-5-6 last year, shows a decrease of R650-13-3 as shown below:—

EXPENDITURE.	1895-96.	1896-97.	Difference + Increase. — Decrease.
<i>Salaries and Establishments.</i>	<i>R a. p.</i>	<i>R a. p.</i>	<i>R a. p.</i>
Principal	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	...
Exchange Compensation Allowance to Principal.	2,689 7 0	1,935 11 6	—753 11 6
Head Master	6,000 0 0	6,000 0 0	...
Allowance to Head Master for teaching drawing.	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0	...
Exchange Compensation Allowance to Head Master.	1,075 12 6	774 4 9	—301 7 9
Masters and Teachers	8,400 0 0	8,400 0 0	...
Personal allowance to Head Pandit and Head Moulvi.	480 0 0	480 0 0	...
Drill Masters	928 0 1	924 0 0	—4 0 1
Clerks	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0	...
Servants	1,152 0 0	1,148 0 0	—4 0 0
Conservancy and Garden Establishment.	2,383 13 10	2,405 5 4	+21 7 6
Book, Play and Medical Establishment.	953 6 1	1,090 1 0	+136 10 11
Local allowance to Hospital Assistant.	300 0 0	300 0 0	...
Allowance to Medical Officer	600 0 0	600 0 0	...
Police Guards	454 8 0	470 8 0	+16 0 0
<i>Contingent Charges.</i>			
Stationery	177 11 0	176 7 0	—1 4 0
Purchase and repairs of furniture.	104 4 6	99 0 2	5 4 4
Conservancy of garden and grounds.	1,346 3 5	1,495 7 10	+149 4 5
Book, Play and Medical stores	1,975 6 10	1,993 13 11	+18 7 1
Library	366 14 6	233 12 8	—83 1 10
Pension and Absentee charges	761 5 5	833 11 5	+72 6 0
Miscellaneous	599 10 10	655 11 8	+56 0 10
Prizes and Rewards	455 13 6	487 9 0	+31 11 6
Honorarium to Examiners	250 0 0	250 0 0	...
TOTAL	36,854 5 6	36,203 8 3	—650 13 3

The Exchange Compensation Allowance to the Principal and the Head Master has been paid according to the rates issued by Government resulting in the specified decrease.

The increase under head Book, Play and Medical Establishment is mainly due to the promotion of Hospital Assistant Brindabun Chander Sur from the 3rd to the 2nd grade.

The increase under head Conservancy of Garden and Grounds is mainly due to more expenditure having been incurred in cutting, collecting and stacking grass.

The decrease under head Library is due to no books having been purchased for the Library during the year.

The increase under head Pension and Absentee charges is due to the Hospital Assistant's contribution having been paid at a higher rate owing to his promotion.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY'S VISIT.

17. His Excellency the Viceroy honoured the Institution on the 11th November 1896 by distributing the prizes for 1895-96 to the successful students of that year.

After the ceremony, His Excellency was pleased to see the boys at Cricket, Gymnastics, Target Practice, Tent-pegging, etc.

VISITS OF THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

18. The Agent to the Governor-General visited the College on several occasions during the year under report.

OLD BOYS.

19. The careers of old Mayo College boys must always be of interest to those connected with the Institution, and the following are a few of the appointments which are now held by them:—

The majority of those who have left are naturally in charge of their own States or estates, and many of the latter are so geographically situated that it would be impossible for the Sardars to participate in any other additional work.

In the Bikanir State the Maharajah himself was educated at the Mayo College, and his two companions, Maharaj Bhairon Singh and Udaya Singh, the Thakur of Bhadran, are two of his old school-fellows. The Commandant of His Highness' Camel Corps, Thakur Dip Singh of Garhsisar, was also a pupil at the Institution for several years. Thakur Dip Singh has been one of the officers of the Imperial Service Troops selected to proceed to England on the occasion of the rejoicings connected with Her Majesty's long reign.

In the Jeypore State, Thakur Sheonath Singh of Dudu is a Member of the State Council; the Rawal of Samode held, until lately, a similar post, and the Thakur of Nidar is also in the State service.

In Jhallawar, Maharajah Balbhadra Singh of Pipakheri is Attaché to the Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana, and Kanwar Bhawani Singh of Fatehpur is the Officer Commanding the State Forces.

The Chief of Kotah is himself an old Mayo College boy and the following Sardars all hold appointments under him:—Maharajah Jey Singh of Bamolia, Raj Bijaya Singh of Kunari, Maharajah Madhav Singh of Gainta, Kanwar Onkar Singh of Palaitta, Maharajah Debi Singh of Sangod, Kanwar Dhul Singh of Dabri, and Kanwar Madan Singh of Palkiya.

In Marwar, posts of responsibility are being held by Maharaj Zalim Singh, Maharaj Daulat Singh, Rao Rajah Bhairon Singh, Thakur Mangal Singh of Pokurn, Kanwar Pratap Singh of Sankliwai and Thakur Bakhtawar Singh of Bera.

Rao Karan Singh of Bedla is a Member of the Meywar Council, and his younger brother is companion to the Maharaj Kumar of Oodeypore.

In Ulwar, Thakur Durjan Singh of Jaoli is a Member of the State Council, Thakur Madhav Singh of Bijwar is the Chief Member of the Walter Krit Sabha, and the Thakur of Salpur is Killadar of the State Fortress.

SERVICES OF STAFF.

20. Mr. Sherring, the Head Master, has continued to do admirable work throughout the year, and I have the honour to bring his excellent services as well as those of the other members of the Educational Staff to the Agent to the Governor-General's notice.

The services of the Hospital Assistant, Riding Master and House Motamids are also worthy of commendation.

MAYO COLLEGE, AJMERE.

COLLEGE CLASS.

Quantity read during the year 1896-97.

Subject.	Sub-head.	Detail.

The only boy in this class, Thakur Sheo Singh of Alniawas, Marwar, was absent on account of bad eyesight from the 5th February 1897. It is hoped that he may be well enough to read again next term.

FIRST CLASS.

Quantity read during the year 1896-97.

Subject.	Sub-head.	Detail.
ENGLISH .	Text book.— <i>Professor Jevon's Political Economy.</i>	The whole, omitting Chapters VIII, IX, and XIV.
	Orient Reader No. VI . . .	(1) Struggle between French and English, (2) Golden Touch, (3) Macbeth, (4) Sir Charles Napier, (5) Circulation of blood, (6) Venice, (7) Aryan Nations.
	Poetry.— <i>College Book</i> . . .	(1) The Revenge, (2) Ginevra, (3) Battle of the Baltic, (4) Ye Mariners of England.
	Grammar.— <i>Manual of Grammar</i> Translation.— <i>Hunter's Brief History of India in Hindi, Part II.</i>	The whole. Pages 17 to 37.
	Composition (Teacher, H. SHERRING, Esq., HEAD MASTER.)	Original essays.
GENERAL KNOWLEDGE.	Text book.— <i>Paul Bert's First Year of Scientific Knowledge.</i>	The whole, omitting pages 98 to 18.
	(Teacher, PANDIT GAURI SHANKAR, 3RD MASTER.)	
SECOND LANGUAGE.	Sanskrit Text Book.— <i>Sanskrit Shiksha.</i>	Pages 29 to 48; 58 to 65; and 85 to 91.
	Sanskrit Grammar.— <i>Rajkrishna's</i>	Pages 132 to 200, and revision of pages 37 to 97, and Rules of Sandhi 75 to 86.
	Translation	Hindi into Sanskrit, and <i>vice versa</i> .
	Agriculture.— <i>Second Book</i> . . .	Pages 55 to end.
	(Teacher, PANDIT SHEO NARAIN, HEAD PANDIT.)	
MATHEMATICS .	Arithmetic.— <i>Boutflower's Part III.</i>	Chapter XXVIII (First 28 sums). " XXIX (The whole). " XXXII (The whole).
	(Teacher, LALA BANSI DHAR, 2ND PANDIT.)	
HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.	English History.— <i>Creighton's</i> . .	Pages 30 to 72.
	Indian History.— <i>The Elementary History of India.</i>	The whole.
	Physical Geography.— <i>Geikie's Primer.</i>	Pages 46 to end.
	General Geography	Europe, South America, North America, India, Asia and Africa.
	Map Drawing (Teacher, LALA SANGAM LAL, M.A., L.B., 2ND MASTER.)	Maps of South America and Africa.

SECOND CLASS.

Quantity read during the year 1896-97.

Subject.	Sub-head.	Detail.
ENGLISH	Text Book.— <i>Orient Reader, No. V</i>	Indian Jugglers, Wild Elephant, Akbar, True Tale about a Dog, The Revenge, Playing Cricket, Tiger Hunt.
	Poetry.— <i>College Book</i>	(1) Young Lochinvar, (2) The Charge of the Light Brigade, (3) The Saxon and the Gael, (4) The Soldier's Dream.
	Composition (Teacher, H. SHERRING, Esq., HEAD MASTER.)	Stories and Fables.
	Grammar.— <i>Manual of Grammar</i>	Pages 1 to 129, omitting 107 to 116, and 125 to 127.
	Translation.— <i>Hunter's Brief History of India in Hindi, Part II.</i> (Teacher, LALA SANGAM LAL, M.A., LL.B., 2ND MASTER.)	Pages 1 to 14.
GENERAL KNOWLEDGE.	Text Book.— <i>Paul Bert's First Year of Scientific Knowledge.</i> (Teacher, PANDIT GAURI SHANKER, 3RD MASTER.)	Pages 146 to 269 and summaries on pages 15, 19, 42 to 44, 54, 55, 59, 61, 62, 74, 75 and 81 only.
SECOND LANGUAGE.	Sanskrit Text Book.— <i>Sanskrit Shiksha.</i>	Pages 1 to 28, and 49 to 57.
	Sanskrit Grammar.— <i>Kajkrishna's.</i>	Pages 37 to 97 and Rules of Sandhi 60 to 74.
	Translation Agriculture.— <i>Second Book</i> (Teacher, PANDIT SHEO NARAIN, HEAD PANDIT.)	Hindi into Sanskrit and <i>vice versa</i> . Pages 35 to 54.
	Persian Text Book.— <i>Entrance Course.</i>	Pages 1 to 93.
	Persian Grammar.— <i>Miftah-ul-Qawaid.</i>	Pages 1 to 78.
	Translation Agriculture.— <i>Second Book</i> (Teacher, MOULVI HABIBUL RAHMAN, HEAD MOULVI.)	Urdu into Persian, and <i>vice versa</i> . Pages 29 to 47.
MATHEMATICS	Arithmetic.— <i>Boutflower's, Part III.</i> (Teacher, LALA BANSI DHAR, 2ND PANDIT.)	Chapter XXII (the whole). " XXIII (the whole). " XXIV (first 50 sums). " XXV („ 40 sums). " XXVI („ 30 sums). " XXVII (the whole omitting pages 166 and 167).
HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.	English History.— <i>Creighton's</i>	Pages 1 to 30.
	Indian History.— <i>The Elementary History of India.</i>	Pages 58 to 88.
	Physical Geography.— <i>Geikie's Primer.</i>	Pages 1 to 46.
	General Geography.— <i>Blochmann's Map Drawing</i> (Teacher, BABU ANANTRAM SUR, 6TH MASTER.)	India, Africa, and America. India and America.

THIRD CLASS.

Quantity read during the year 1896-97.

Subject.	Sub-head.	Detail.
ENGLISH	Text Book.— <i>Orient Reader, No. IV.</i>	(1) Californian Grizzly Bear, (2) How the Rajah took the Census, (3) The Two Friends of Syracuse, (4) The Three Giants.
	Poetry.— <i>College Book</i>	(1) Elegy on the Death of a Mad Dog, (2) The Parrot, (3) The Inchcape Rock. (4) Hohenlinden, (5) Lord Ullin's Daughter.
	Composition (Teacher, H. SHERRING, ESQ., HEAD MASTER.)	Fables.
	Grammar.— <i>Manual of Grammar</i> Translation.— <i>Stapley's Graduated Translation Exercises, Part II.</i> (Teacher, LALA SANGAM LAL, M.A., LL.B., 2ND MASTER.)	Pages 1 to 69. Exercises XIII, XIV, and XV, and I to VIII.
GENERAL KNOWLEDGE.	Text Book.— <i>Paul Berl's First Year of Scientific Knowledge.</i> (Teacher, PANDIT GAURI SANKER, 3RD MASTER.)	Pages 146 to 200, and 1 to 82.
SECOND LANGUAGE.	Sanskrit Text Book.— <i>Rijupath, Part I.</i>	Pages 7 to 41.
	Sanskrit Grammar.— <i>Upakramanika</i>	Pages 52 to 78, and Rules of Sandhi 45 to 59.
	Translation Agriculture.— <i>Second Book</i>	Hindi into Sanskrit, and <i>vice versa</i> Pages 17 to 34.
	(Teacher, PANDIT SHEO NARAIN, HEAD PANDIT.)	
	Persian Text Books.— <i>Iqd-i-Gul</i>	Pages 1 to 44.
	<i>Iqd-i-Manzum</i>	Pages 1 to 42.
	Persian Grammar.— <i>Alasdar-i-Fayuz.</i>	Pages 1 to 69.
	Translation Letter Writing Agriculture.— <i>Second Book</i>	Urdu into Persian, and <i>vice versa</i> . In Persian. Pages 14 to 29.
MATHEMATICS	(Teacher, MOULVI HABIBUL RAHMAN, HEAD MOULVI.)	
	Arithmetic.— <i>Boutflower's, Part III</i>	Chapter XVIII (the whole). " XIX (the whole). " XX (the whole). " XXI (the whole, omitting miscellaneous problems).
HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.	(Teacher, LALA BANSI DHAR, 2ND PANDIT.)	
	Indian History.— <i>The Elementary History of India.</i>	Pages 28 to 57.
	Geography.— <i>Blochmann's</i> Map Drawing (Teacher, PANDIT PEETAMBER, 4TH MASTER.)	Africa and revision of India and Asia. Africa.

FOURTH CLASS.

Quantity read during the year 1896-97.

Subject.	Sub-head.	Detail.
ENGLISH	Text Book.— <i>Orient Reader, No. III.</i>	(i) Idleness and Industry, (ii) The Boasting Wolf, (iii) The Lost Camel, (iv) The Prophecy, (v) The Three Brothers, (vi) The Water Melon, (vii) The Weaver-girl, (viii) Choosing a King of the Animals, (ix) The Whale, (x) The Wolf, (xi) Raja Rasalu and the Swans, (xii) Raja Rasalu and the Giants of Gandgarh, (xiii) The Sluggard, (xiv) The Elephant, (xv) How to make the best of it, (xvi) The Forest on Fire, (xvii) Crusoe's Barley and Rice.
	Poetry.— <i>College Book</i>	(i) The Story of Gelert, (ii) Casabianca, and (iii) The Glove and the Lion.
	Grammar.— <i>Grammatical Primer</i> Translation.— <i>Stapley's Graduated Translation Exercises, Part I.</i> (Teacher, LALA SANGAM LAL, M.A., LL.B., 2ND MASTER.)	Pages 1 to 57. Exercises I to XII.
GENERAL KNOWLEDGE.	Text Book.— <i>Translation of Paul Bert's First Year of Scientific Knowledge.</i> (Teacher, PANDIT GAURI SHANKER, 3RD MASTER.)	Pages 1 to 145 in the English version (omitting 98 to 113).
SECOND LANGUAGE.	Sanskrit Text Book.— <i>Chanakya-nitisar Sangraha.</i> Sanskrit Grammar.— <i>Upakramanika</i>	The whole.
	Hindi Text Book.— <i>Gutka, Part I</i> Hindi Letter Writer.— <i>Patramalika, Part II.</i>	Pages 17 to 51, and Rules of Sandhi 35 to 44. Pages 67 to 80.
	Agricultural.— <i>Second Book</i> (Teacher, PANDIT SHEO NARAIN, HEAD PUNDIT.)	The whole.
	Persian Text Book.— <i>Farsi-ki-Pahli Kitab.</i>	Pages 1 to 16.
	Persian Grammar.— <i>Safwat-ul-Masatir.</i>	Pages 21 to end.
	Urdu Text Book.— <i>Mazamin</i>	Pages 13 to end.
	Urdu Grammar.— <i>Qawaid Urdu, Part II.</i>	Pages 1 to 56. Pages 25 to end.
	Persian Letter Writer.— <i>Rugat Nizamia.</i>	The whole.
	Urdu Letter Writer.— <i>Inshai Urdu Shakista.</i>	Pages 1 to 20.
	Agriculture.— <i>Second Book</i> (Teacher, MOULVI HABIBUL RAHMAN, HEAD MOULVI.)	
MATHEMATICS	Arithmetic.— <i>Boutflower's, Part II</i>	Chapter XIII (first 25 sums of the first exercise, and first 5 sums of the 2nd exercise), Chapter XIV (the whole), Chapter XV (the whole), Chapter XVII (the whole)
	(Teacher, LALA BANSI DHAR, 2ND PANDIT.)	
HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.	Indian History.— <i>The Elementary History of India.</i> Geography.— <i>Blochmann's</i> Map Drawing (Teacher, LALA SANGAM LAL, M.A., LL.B., 2ND MASTER.)	Pages 1 to 28, omitting page 20. Europe, Asia, and India. Europe and India.

FIFTH CLASS.

Quantity read during the year 1896-97.

Subject.	Sub-head.	Detail.
ENGLISH	Text Book.— <i>Orient Reader, No. II</i>	(i) Miles of Ice, (ii) The Fox and the Goat, (iii) A Cricket Match, (iv) A European Gentleman in India, (v) The Faithful Servant, (vi) The Himalayas, (vii) Burning Mountains, (viii) The Nightingale, (ix) The Fox and the Horse, (x) Telling the Truth, (xi) Good Manners, (xii) Jack the Giant Killer (including Jack's First Attempt, Giant Blunderbore, A Welsh Giant, The Craven Giant, The Prince's State, Jack's further Adventures).
	Poetry.— <i>College Book</i>	(i) We are seven, (ii) After Blenheim.
	Grammar.— <i>Grammatical Primer</i>	Pages 1 to 25.
	Translation.— <i>Stapley's Graduated Translation Exercises, Part I.</i>	First six Exercises.
	(Teacher, PANDIT PEETAMBER, 4TH MASTER.)	
GENERAL KNOWLEDGE.	Text Book.— <i>Translation of Paul Bert's First Year of Scientific Knowledge.</i>	Pages 1 to 82 in the English version.
	(Teacher, PANDIT GAURI SHANKER, 3RD MASTER.)	
SECOND LANGUAGE.	Hindi Text Book.— <i>Third Hindi Reader.</i>	Pages 48 to 75.
	Sanskrit Grammar.— <i>Upakramanika.</i>	Rules of Sandhi, 25 to 34.
	Hindi Grammar.— <i>Hindi Vyakharansar.</i>	Pages 15 to end.
	Hindi Letter Writer.— <i>Patramalika, Part I.</i>	Pages 21 to end.
	Agriculture.— <i>Krishidarpon</i>	Pages 1 to 12.
	(Teacher, PANDIT SHEO NARAIN, HEAD PANDIT.)	
SECOND LANGUAGE.	Persian Text Book.— <i>Farsi-ki-Pahli Kitab.</i>	Pages 1 to 20.
	Persian Grammar.— <i>Safwat-ul-Masadir.</i>	Pages 1 to 13.
	Urdu Text Book.— <i>Muntakhibat-i-Urdu.</i>	Pages 1 to 66.
	Urdu Grammar.— <i>Qawaid Urdu, Part II.</i>	Pages 1 to 24.
	Urdu Letter Writer.— <i>Inshai-Urdu-Nastaliq.</i>	Pages 32 to end.
	Agriculture.— <i>First Book</i>	Pages 22 to end.
	(Teacher, MOULVI HABIBUL RAHMAN, HEAD MOULVI.)	
MATHEMATICS	Arithmetic.— <i>Boutflower's, Part II.</i>	Chapter IX (first 50 sums).
		" X (first 50 sums of Exercise I).
		" (Exercise II the whole).
		" XI.
		" XII.
	(Teacher, LALA BANSI DHAR, 2ND PANDIT.)	
HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.	Indian History.— <i>M. Jankinath's, Part II.</i>	The whole.
	Geography.— <i>Blochmann's.</i>	Asia and revision of India.
	<i>Map Drawing.</i>	Asia and revision of India.
	(Teacher, LALS HAR BUX, 5TH MASTER.)	

SIXTH CLASS.

Quantity read during the year 1896-97.

Subject.	Sub-head.	Detail.
ENGLISH . . .	Text Books.— <i>Orient Reader, No. I</i>	Pages 16 to 46, omitting the Poetry Lesson XV.
	<i>Do. do., II</i>	Pages 1 to 18.
	Poetry.— <i>College Book</i>	Lucy Gray.
	Grammar.— <i>Nesfield's Grammar, Book I.</i>	Parts of Speech.
	Colloquial	125 Sentences.
	(Teacher, PANDIT PEETAMBER, 4TH MASTER.)	
GENERAL KNOWLEDGE.	Text Book.— <i>Translation of Paul Bert's First Year of Scientific Knowledge.</i>	Pages 1 to 44 in the English version.
	(Teacher, BABU ANANTRAM SUR, 6TH MASTER.)	
SECOND LANGUAGE.	Hindi Text Book.— <i>Third Hindi Reader.</i>	Pages 1 to 35.
	Sanskrit Grammar.— <i>Upakramanika.</i>	Rules of Swar Sandhi from 17 to 23, pages 4 and 5.
	Hindi Grammar.— <i>Hindi Vyakarasar.</i>	Pages 1 to 14.
	Hindi Letter Writer.— <i>Patramalika, Part I.</i>	Pages 1 to 20.
	Agriculture.— <i>Krishidarpan.</i>	Pages 20 to 23.
	(Teacher, LALA HAR BUX, 5TH MASTER.)	
	Urdu Text Book.— <i>Hakik-ul-Mojudat.</i>	Pages 1 to 62.
	Urdu Grammar.— <i>Qawaid Urdu, Part I.</i>	The whole.
	Urdu Letter Writer.— <i>Inshai Urdu-Nastaliq.</i>	Pages 1 to 14.
	Agriculture.— <i>First Book.</i>	Pages 1 to 21.
	(Teacher, LALA BHAWANI SAHAI, 2ND MOULVI.)	
	MATHEMATICS . . .	
	Arithmetic.— <i>Boufflower's, Part I.</i>	Pages 55 to end.
	(Teacher, LALA HAR BUX, 5TH MASTER.)	
HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.	Indian History.— <i>Munshi Jankinath's, Part I.</i>	The whole.
	Geography	Map of India.
	(Teacher, LALA BHAWANI SAHAI, 2ND MOULVI.)	

SEVENTH A CLASS.

Quantity read during the year 1896-97.

Subject.	Sub-head.	Detail.
ENGLISH .	Text Books.— <i>Orient Primer</i> .	The whole.
	<i>Orient Reader, No. I</i>	Pages 3 to 21.
	Grammar	Parts of Speech in Hindi.
	Colloquial	100 Sentences.
GENERAL KNOWLEDGE.	(Teacher, B. ANANTRAM SUR, 6TH MASTER.)	
		Lectures on (1) The Horse, (2) The Camel, (3) The Elephant, (4) The Cow, (5) The Dog, (6) The Cat, (7) The Lion, (8) The Bear, (9) The Sheep, (10) The Goat, (11) The Hare, (12) The Fowls, (13) The Crocodile, (14) The Eagle, (15) The Buffalo, (16) The Serpent, (17) The Ass, (18) The Red Deer, (19) The Spider, (20) The Silkworm, (21) The Bee.
	(Teacher, PANDIT PEETAMBER, 4TH MASTER.)	
SECOND LANGUAGE.	Hindi Text Book.— <i>Second Hindi Reader.</i>	Pages 1 to 32.
	Agriculture.— <i>Krishidarpan</i> .	Pages 12 to 20.
	(Teacher, PANDIT SHEO NARAIN, HEAD PANDIT.)	
	Urdu Text Book.— <i>Tashrik-ul-Harif</i>	The whole.
	<i>Second Book of Urdu</i>	The whole.
	Urdu Grammar.— <i>Qawaid Urdu, Part I.</i>	The whole.
	Agriculture.— <i>First Book</i>	Pages 1 to 10.
MATHEMATICS .	(Teacher, MOULVI HABIBUL RAHMAN, HEAD MOULVI.)	
	Arithmetic.— <i>Boutflower's, Part I.</i>	Notation, Numeration, up to hundreds of millions, Multiplication Tables up to 10 times 10; Addition, Subtraction, and Multiplication.
	(Teacher, LALA BANSI DHAB, 2ND PANDIT.)	

SEVENTH B CLASS.

Quantity read during the year 1896-97.

Subject.	Sub-head.	Detail.
ENGLISH . .	Text Book.— <i>Orient Primer</i> . .	1st Division—The whole. 2nd „ Pages 5 to 33. 3rd „ „ 5 to 8.
	Colloquial	1st Division—100 Sentences. 2nd „ 50 „
	(Teacher, BABU ANANTRAM SUR, 6TH MASTER.)	
GENERAL KNOWLEDGE .	.....	Lectures on (1) The Cow, (2) The Bear, (3) The Dog, (4) The Cat, (5) The Camel, (6) The Lion, (7) The Elephant, (8) The Goat, (9) The Horse.
	(Teacher, LALA BHAWANI SAHAI, 2ND MOULVI.)	
SECOND LANGUAGE .	Hindi Text Books.— <i>First Hindi Reader</i> . .	1st and 2nd Divisions—The whole, excluding Chapters III and IV.
	<i>Second Hindi Reader</i> . .	1st Division,—Pages 1 to 32.
	(Teacher, LALA HAR BUX, 5TH MASTER.)	
	Urdu Text Books.— <i>Tashreeh-ul-Harf</i> . .	1st and 2nd Divisions—The whole. 3rd Division—First 6 pages.
	<i>Second Book of Urdu</i> . .	1st Division—The whole. 2nd Division—Pages 1 to 29.
	<i>Qawaid Urdu, Part I.</i> . .	1st and 2nd Divisions—Pages 1 to 6.
	(Teacher, LALA BHAWANI SAHAI, 2ND MOULVI.)	
MATHEMATICS .	Arithmetic.— <i>Boutflower's, Part I</i>	Division I.—Notation and Numer- ation, up to hundreds of millions, Multiplication Tables up to 10 times 10 in Hindi. Addition, Subtraction, and easy Multi- plication in English. Division II.—Notation and Num- eration, up to hundreds of mil- lions, Multiplication Tables up to 3 times 10 in Hindi. Easy sums in addition in English. Division III.—Notation and Nu- meration up to 30.
	(Teacher, LALA BHAWANI SAHAI, 2ND MOULVI.)	

(11)

No. 418-C., dated Camp Abu, the 14th May 1897.

From—The Deputy Postmaster-General, Rajputana,

To—The First Assistant to the Agent, to the Governor-General in Rajputana, Abu.

I have the honour to furnish the following review on the working of the Imperial Post Office in the Rajputana Postal Circle for the year 1896-97. The usual statistics are given, but only the main incidents of interest that have transpired during the year are added, as my Administration Report to the Director-General of the Post Office, which is not due until the 1st July annually, has not yet been drawn up in full detail.

POSTAL DEVELOPMENT.

Extensions
in Raj-
putana.

2. Some solid progress has been made in the circle, during the year under review, in the extension of the sphere of the department. In Rajputana, the Bhurtpore State abolished its indigenous dāk system and adopted complete unification with the Imperial Post and with effect from the 1st January 1897, the following eleven new branch Post Offices were permanently established in the State, with the necessary connecting mail lines, aggregating 116 miles in length:—Gopalgarh, Pahari, Nagar, Sikri, Rupleas, Pahersar, Rudawal, Sesar, Halena, Uchain, and Weir. The branch office at Kishengarh Railway Station (Rajputana-Malwa Railway), which was started experimentally during the year, proved self-supporting and was permanently established. Branch Offices, opened prior to the 1st April 1896, were continued on the experimental footing at Nadesma (Meywar), Khemli (Oodeypore-Chitor Railway), and Nainpura (Jodhpur-Bikanir Railway); they all give promise of becoming self-supporting and permanent before long. Projects were prepared during the year—and sanctioned with effect from the 1st April 1897—to open new experimental offices at Jael and Chanaud (Marwar), Surpura (Jodhpur-Bikanir Railway), and Parbati Bridge (Tonk). The Branch Offices at Deeg and Kaman (Bhurtpore) and at Oodeypore City were raised to the status of sub-office.

Extensions
in Central
India.

3. In Central India, during the year, five new branch offices were permanently established—at Bhairangarh (Rutlam-Godhra Railway), Kushalgarh and Deolia (Rutlam), Padliā (chiefship of Bagoda), and Bajna (Rutlam). In the case of the three last, the Darbars guaranteed to make good the deficiency between revenue and cost of the establishments, until the offices become self-supporting. Six experimental offices were also opened, *viz.*, at Ringnod (Dewas), Mukhtiarā (Rajputana-Malwa Railway), Pathari (chiefship of Pathari), Bagli and Hat-Piplia (chiefship of Bagli), and Akbarpur (Dewas); the four last are under guarantee by the Darbars. Projects were also prepared during the year and sanctioned with effect from the 1st April 1897, to open experimental Branch Offices at Padana (Dewas), Sheogarh (Rutlam), Bamnia (Rutlam-Godhra Railway), and Anjar (Barwani).

Appendix I.
Post Offices.
Letter-
boxes.

4. Appendix I of this review only shows those post offices and letter-boxes which existed *permanently* at the close of the year. It gives a net increase of 13 branch offices, 3 sub-offices, and 21 letter-boxes—one branch office having been closed and three branch offices raised to sub-offices during

the year. Taking into account the *experimental* offices, the year's progress in the matter of post offices was, practically, as follows :—

	Rajputana.	Central India.	TOTAL.
New offices permanently established	12	5	17
„ „ under experiment	8	6	9
„ „ projected and sanctioned from 1st April 1897.	4	4	8
	19	15	34

Thus, on the 1st April 1896, there were 294 offices of all classes in the circle—and on the 1st April 1897, including those under experiment, there were 328, or an increase of 11.5 per cent.

5. The report on the District Post, Ajmere-Merwara, is not due until later on in the year. It may, however, appropriately be mentioned here that, following the policy which obtains in regard to Provincial Posts elsewhere, proposals were drawn up and submitted to the Director-General during the year, that the Imperial Posts should take over such of the District Post establishments as have become self-supporting in Ajmere-Merwara; and, with the District funds so released, to open new District branch offices. The proposals which comprise the absorption of 12 District offices by the Imperial Post and the opening of 10 new District offices with the released funds, have been temporarily postponed, owing to the existing need for economy; but it is hoped that they may be sanctioned and carried into effect during 1897-98. Wherever possible, the charge of the District Post Office is entrusted to schoolmasters. This arrangement has proved thoroughly successful, and it is advantageous, both to the Educational Department and to the Post Office.

6. During the year much attention has been bestowed on the promotion of the policy of postal unity, which is favoured by the Government of India. Bhurtpore, as already stated, has now adopted that policy. A scheme, in detail, was drawn up, with the concurrence of the Political Superintendent and the Diwan, for the unification of Posts in Jhallawar. This project is, however, shelved, pending the orders of the Supreme Government as to the future of the State. At Ulwar I had the opportunity of freely discussing with the Political Agent (Major Jennings) and the Chief Member of the State Council (Rai Bahadur Balmokand Das) the possibilities of the extension of the Imperial Post in that State, where the Raj Dāk leaves much to be desired, both in respect of its internal working and its connection with the outside world through the channel of the Imperial Post. Shortly previous to my visit to Ulwar, a revision of the Raj Dāk had been sanctioned, experimentally, for one year; and it was, therefore, decided to await the result of the experiment before taking further action. Efforts were made—in response to repeated petitions from the public—in view of opening more Imperial Post Offices in the State of Jeypore; but they proved unavailing, in the face of the continued narrow policy of the State, which has, for some years past, disfavoured Post Office extensions. In the State of Bikanir, there are sixteen Imperial Post Offices, which are mostly located close to the frontiers of the adjoining territories; but there are no Imperial mail lines running through the State and linking the offices together except the Jodhpur-Bikanir Railway, by which all the Imperial post, to and from the capital, is conveyed. Hence correspond-

ence between offices in the State travels very circuitously. A letter from Bikanir to Sardarshahr, takes 93 hours; to Reni, 78; to Rajaldesar, 74; to Churu, 69; and so on. In discussing this matter with the Political Agent and the Diwan, the advantage of substituting direct Imperial mail lines through the State, for the Raj Dāk lines, was admitted; and it was agreed to try the experiment on one of the routes. The project has, however, been deferred until the existing scarcity is over. In Marwar, an experimental scheme, which is also held in abeyance owing to the scarcity, was agreed to with the concurrence of the Resident, by which the Raj camel sowar escort should convey the mails between Jodhpur and Pakaran (111 miles),—the Post Office paying the Darbar the cost of the present Imperial Camel Dāk. It is wasteful to have a double set of camels, one carrying the mails and the other for the escort; and the very liberal policy of the Marwar Darbar towards the Post Office is a strong argument in favour of saving the State the cost of the mail escort.

Appendix II.
Mail lines.

7. This appendix shows an increase of $84\frac{3}{4}$ miles in railways, which was due to the opening of new railway sections, between Rutlam and Ujjain and between Ujjain and Maksi. There was a decrease of 76 miles in mail carts, owing to the abolition of the Tonga mail services between Mhow and Dhar and between Ujjain and Agar-Malwa. These services, which were replaced by an establishment of runners, had drifted into inefficiency, owing, mainly, to the unlimited competition in tongas which sprang up on the road. Runners' lines, aggregating 240 miles, were opened during the year, in connection with the unification of posts in the Bhurtpore State, the abolition of the Tonga mail services alluded to above, and the opening of new Post Offices at Padlia, Bajna, and Deolia. The total mileage of the three classes of mail lines at the close of the year was 5,505, or $248\frac{3}{4}$ miles more than the mileage at the close of the preceding year. In addition to the above, experimental mail lines, aggregating some 48 miles, existed during the year; and new experimental lines, aggregating some 30 miles, were sanctioned with effect from the 1st April 1897. These experimental lines are not shown in the Appendix II.

8. The estimated total numbers of articles of the letter and of the parcel mails, given out for delivery during the last two years, are as follows:—

YEAR.										Letter Mail.	Parcel Mail.
1895-96	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11,612,475	125,195
1896-97	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13,184,608	123,084
										1,572,333 Increase.	2,111 Decrease.

In the review for the preceding year, 1895-96, the number of articles of the letter mail given out for delivery was incorrectly shown as being 12,134,425, instead of the correct number, 11,612,475, as shown in the above table. The large increase in articles of the letter mail, of $13\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. as compared with the correct figures of the previous year, is chiefly attributable to the extension of postal facilities attained in Rajputana and Central India during the year under review; and to some extent, to a more active correspondence on part of certain sections of the community, in reference to the plague and famine. There was a decrease of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in the total number of parcels sent out for delivery, which is attributed to the stoppage of insurance at some Post Offices in Central India, at the instance of the Agent to the Governor-General, because they added some risk to the mails during a time of scarcity. There was a slight increase in ordinary and value-payable

Appendix
III.
Enumeration
of articles
delivered.

parcels. The numbers and amounts of money orders paid during the last two years are tabulated below :—

YEAR.	Number of money orders issued.	Amount of Money orders issued.	Number of Money orders paid.	Amount of Money orders paid.
1895-96	249,783	63,54,324	149,525	R 49,35,457
1896-97	277,440	71,15,077	174,717	60,95,832
Increase	27,657	7,60,753	25,192	11,60,375

The abnormally large increases of some 11 per cent. in the number of money orders issued, and of some 16 per cent. in the number of money orders paid, were specifically due to the plague epidemic in Bombay, which, towards the end of 1896, led to an extensive exodus into the mofussil of people from that city, and resulted in the suspension of the native banking business; *hundis* were no longer procurable at, or for, Bombay, and the public, therefore, resorted to the Post Office money order system for making remittances; and many of the emigrants, when leaving Bombay, remitted their funds to their destination by means of money orders. Hence at several Post Offices in this circle the money order demands rose to a very high figure; and there being no Government Treasuries in Native States, specie in large sums had to be sent out to the offices concerned, in charge of responsible postal officials, under suitable escorts, which were for the most part kindly provided by the Durbars. The magnitude of the extra business thus suddenly thrown upon the Department may be appreciated from the fact that, during January, February, and March 1897, the following sums in cash had to be especially remitted :—

		R
Ajmere to Erinpura,	4 instalments	54,000
„ „ „ Road,	1 instalment	4,000
„ „ Sirohi,	1 „	8,000
„ „ Abu Road,	2 instalments	18,000
Abu Road to Abu,	1 instalment	8,000
Jodhpur to Phalodi,	1 „	25,000
„ „ Jeysulmere,	1 „	6,000

On the other hand, at some offices the money order issues were excessive, and this necessitated the transmission of specie, under similar special arrangements, from those offices to treasury stations in British territory. During January the issues averaged at Kotah R4,000, and at Jhalrapatan R700, per diem, while in a few days R3,000 accumulated at the small and remote Branch Office at Barmer. These are but a few of numerous similar instances. The amount of specie remitted between Post Offices, under special arrangements, during the year under review, was over 10 lakhs of rupees or nearly double that of the previous year. On my recommendation the commission on money orders issued on Phalodi, Sirohi, and Erinpura was raised (it is hoped, but temporarily) from 1 to 2 per cent; but apart from this, the financial crisis was met without disturbing the convenience of the public.

9. Appendix III A shows the number of insured articles and their value, and of ordinary registered and unregistered parcels, posted in the circle, for 1896-97 and the preceding year. There was a decrease of 17 in insured articles due, as before stated, to the withdrawal of insurance from some offices in Central India. The increase in registered parcels was over 15, and in unregistered parcels over 156 per cent.; it should, however, be explained, as regards the latter class of article, that the unregistered parcel system was only in existence for eight months in 1895-96. The total value of insured articles posted was some 54 lakhs, as against 57 lakhs, the previous year.

Appendix
IIIA.
Insured articles, and ordinary parcels posted.

HIGHWAY ROBBERIES.

10. Appendix IV shows that there were three highway robberies of mails during the year, as against two in 1895-96, brief particulars of which are given in the appendix. Two of them occurred in the State of Marwar, and the third in Bikanir. The robbery committed near Kuchaman Road on the 27th November 1896 was very serious, as the mail comprised the letters, parcels, and cash for all the offices in the Shekhawati direction; and the value, so far as had been ascertained at the close of the year, amounted to nearly Rs10,000. Nothing, so far, has been recovered. It should be stated here that the perpetrators of the mail robbery of the 17th March 1896 between Jhalrapatan and Soyot-Kalan (item 2 of Appendix IV of the Review for 1895-96) were ultimately arrested by the Gwalior Police. Thirteen of them, all Mubammadans, were brought to trial; eleven were convicted and sentenced each to seven years' rigorous imprisonment, and the remaining two discharged for want of sufficient evidence.

False allegations of highway robberies.

11. On the 25th February 1897, mail runner Sanwalia, when carrying the mail from Rudawal to Rupbas, in the Bhurtpore State, with the complicity of three other runners, stole the mail, appropriated cash, Rs100 contained therein, and burnt the letters and the bag. He then inflicted some wounds on his arm and proceeded to Rupbas, where he represented that he had been attacked and beaten by a highway-man, who plundered the mail bag. He confessed his offence during the enquiry; and he and his accomplices were under trial at the close of the year. Sheobaksh, runner of the mail line, Aligarh-Tonk to Indargarh, lodged a complaint that, while carrying the mail in the Kotah territory to Indargarh on the 18th January 1897, a man rushed out on him from hiding and attempted to snatch away the mail bag. As there was some doubt of the truth of the runner's statement, he was removed beyond the precincts of the Kotah State at the request of the Darbar. On the 26th January 1897, two runners asserted that they had been attacked when carrying the mail from Nathdwara to Khemli in the Meywar State. The enquiry showed that the allegation was false and was the outcome of a quarrel between one of the runners and some villagers that had occurred the previous day. Both men were, therefore, dismissed from service.

SALT REVENUE

12. As in previous years, four head, twenty-three sub, and four branch, offices continued to be authorised to receive indents from traders for the purchase of salt from the Government Salt Depots at Sambhar and Pachbadra. Only four sub-offices, however, received any indents which were 86 in number aggregating 16,167 maunds and valued at Rs. 44,208. A comparative statement is given below, showing the transactions of the year under review and the preceding years. It indicates, by the large falling off in transactions, that the system finds but small favour with the traders:—

YEAR.	Number of indents.	Quantity of salt supplied in maunds.	Value of salt supplied.
1895-96	353	63,795	1,75,293
1896-97	86	16,167	44,208
Decrease	267	47,628	1,31,085

TELEGRAPH.

13. The following new combined Post and Telegraph Offices were opened during the year:—Khetri and Kot-Putli (Jeypore) and Ratangarh and Sardarshahr (Bikanir); and on the 31st March 1897, there were 37 such offices in this circle.

They received 101,302, and sent 81,568 messages, which yielded a net revenue to the Telegraph Department (after deducting the cost of establishments) of R76,505-13-0. In addition to the 37 combined offices, 119 Post Offices in the circle were authorised to receive telegrams from the public, for transmission by post to the nearest Telegraph Offices. These offices booked 7,214 messages and afforded a further revenue of R6,729-4-0 to the Telegraph Department, without any additional cost. The net revenue realised for the Telegraph Department by means of the combined and the receiving offices during the year under review was R83,235, or R20,919 more than in the previous year.

QUININE.

14. The sale of quinine at all Post Offices within the Rajputana Agency was continued during the year: 36,396 five grain powders were sold, valued at R568-11-0, as compared with 24,841 powders, valued at R388-2-3, sold in 1895-96. The sales were highest in the States of Meywar, Sirohi and parts of Marwar where malarial fever prevails after the rains. During the year, village postmen were entrusted with quinine for sale at villages in the interior, with satisfactory results. The experiment of selling quinine through the agency of the Post Office, having proved so successful, the permanent adoption of the system was recommended. By the close of the year, preliminaries had been arranged for extending the sale of quinine at those Post Offices in this circle which are within the Central India Agency, and the measure only awaited the final sanction of Government.

MISCELLANEOUS.

15. The Viceroy, attended by a considerable staff, was on tour within the limits of this circle for the most part of the interval between the 6th November and the 4th December 1896. I was present at the camp during the halts made by His Excellency at Jeypore and at Indore; and my subordinate officers were in attendance at the other halting stations. When leaving the circle, the chief members of the staff express their satisfaction at the departmental arrangements that were carried out during the tour. Tour of Viceroy.

TOUR OF THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

16. A Post Office was attached to the camp of the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana during the winter tour. It was opened at Anadra on the 19th December 1896 and closed at Mandsaur on the 16th February, 1897. No camp Post Office was required by the Agent to the Governor General in Central India during the year under review.

TEMPORARY POST OFFICES.

17. The following temporary Post Offices were opened:—

- (1) at Jodhpur, from the 22nd till the 31st December 1896, for the convenience of the Annual Horse Fair and Polo tournament;
- (2) at Ajmere, from the 26th to the 31st December, 1896, in connection with the Vaishya Conference;
- (3) at Tilwara, where a cattle fair is held annually, on the 28th March 1897. The office was, however, closed the same day, as the Marwar Durbar directed the breaking up of the fair, on account of the risk it involved of importing sickness; and
- (4) Field Post Office arrangements were made for six days in March 1897, for the convenience of troops engaged at a camp of instruction in the Mhow District.

THE SCARCITY.

18. Owing to the scarcity that prevailed in some localities, compensation for dearness of fodder was sanctioned, from the 1st December 1895 to the 31st

July 1896, to the camel sowars on the mail lines—Jodhpore to Pokaran, Kuchaman to Sikar, and Sikar to Churu; and at the close of the year, proposals were under preparation for grant of fodder and grain compensation allowances to camel sowars and to Postal servants entitled to it, serving in those localities where scarcity prevailed.

FRAUDS IN CONNECTION WITH POSTAGE STAMPS.

19. Six cases came to notice during the year of the misuse of service stamps for private purposes; and one case of the misuse of a service postcard. In two of these cases, fines were awarded; in one case the offence was held to have been committed in ignorance; in one case the offender could not be traced; and the three remaining cases were under enquiry, or trial, at the close of the year. There were three cases of the re-use of washed ordinary stamps and an ordinary postcard; fine and imprisonment were awarded in one of these, and one case was under trial and one under enquiry at the end of the year.

CHEATING NATIVE CHIEFS BY MEANS OF THE VALUE-PAYABLE POST.

20. A man, by name Jagendra Nath Ghose, who, on enquiry, was found to be a convict undergoing imprisonment in the Rutlam State Jail for misappropriation of State funds, embarked on a somewhat extensive scheme for cheating Native Chiefs and noblemen, by means of sending them, either direct from the Rutlam Jail, or through his agents at Barrackpore and Khandwa, bogus value-payable registered letters. This swindle came to light through a complaint, made through the Resident, by the Jodhpore Durbar. A value-payable letter was sent from Barrackpore to His Highness the Maharaja, which contained only a receipt for the sum, ₹207-3-0, special for recovery. The enquiry showed that the culprit had sent 15 other similar value-payable letters, to Native Chiefs and noblemen, aggregating in value, ₹1,257-3-0. In ten of these cases, the letters were refused and returned to the sender, who, however, managed to realise ₹470-13-0 on the remaining five letters. No loss occurred to the Jodhpore Durbar, as the payment of the value-payable money order was stopped in time. Jagendra Nath Ghose was put on his trial, before the Court of the Minister, Rutlam State, in respect of the Jodhpore case and also of one other case in which he succeeded in swindling the Kanwar Sahib of Banera (Meywar) in the sum of ₹105. He was convicted of cheating (section 420, Indian Penal Code) and sentenced on both charges to an aggregate rigorous imprisonment for 18 months and to an aggregate fine of ₹800, or, in default, of payment, to additional rigorous imprisonment for six months. In only one of the 16 cases, *viz.*, that of the Jodhpore Durbar, was any complaint made to the Post Office.

THEFTS, ETC., BY POSTAL SERVANTS.

21. During the year, which it should be remembered was one of scarcity, only three thefts of Government money were committed by Postal servants in this circle. Anandi, Postman, Ajmere, and Ajiram, Postman, Dewas, were convicted of misappropriating the value of three money orders, aggregating ₹98-2-0; they were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one year and six months, respectively. In paragraph 11 of this Review it has already been described how mail runner Sanwalia, with the assistance of three other runners, stole the mail bag and misappropriated cash ₹100, contained in it. Binja, village Postman, Bikanir, was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment for stealing grain. Lochman Singh, Postman, Bhurtpore City, was judicially fined, under the Post Office Act, for carelessness in delivering letters. Balmokand, Postman, Sojat Road, was convicted under the Post Office Act, of throwing away letters entrusted to him for delivery, and sentenced to simple imprisonment for one year. There were two complaints from the public against postmen, for attempting to obtain illegal gratification.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

22. Owing to the scarcity prevailing in many localities in this circle, the plague, the Viceroy's tour, etc., the year under review was not unattended by some measure of care and anxiety. I was in charge of the circle throughout the year, of which 150 days were spent on tour. The most important centres in the circle were visited, and during my tours I had the advantage of meeting most of the Political Officers and of paying friendly visits to the Chiefs, with whom, it is a pleasure to record, the relations of the Post Office are very cordial. On part of my department, I would especially acknowledge, with gratitude, the kind help, by way of providing escorts, etc., rendered, during the disturbed financial-state of the circle, by the Jodhpore, Bundi, Sirohi, and Kotah Durbars, and by the Political Superintendent of Jhallawar; and for any small successes that may have been attained in the administration of the circle, I am greatly indebted to the help and sympathy that have been uniformly extended to me by the Agents to the Governor General, and by the Political Officers generally, in Rajputana and Central India.

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the number of Post Offices (of all classes) and letter-boxes existing on the 31st March 1897.

EXISTING ON 31st MARCH 1896.					EXISTING ON 31st MARCH 1897.					INCREASE OR DECREASE.					REMARKS.
Head offices.	Sub-offices.	Branch offices.	Total.	Letter-boxes.	Head offices.	Sub-offices.	Branch offices.	Total.	Letter-boxes.	Head offices.	Sub-offices.	Branch offices.	Total.	Letter-boxes.	
12	69	213	294	199	12	72	226	310	220	...	+ 3	+17	16	21	Imperial.
...	...	10	10	...	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	District Dāk.
12	69	223	304	199	12	72	236	320	220	...	3	13	16	21	Total.
Branch offices opened.															17
Ditto closed and converted to sub-offices															4
Net increase															13

APPENDIX II.

Statement showing the distance over which mails were carried by Railway, Camels, Tongas and runners during the year ending 31st March 1897 as compared with the previous year.

DESCRIPTION OF MAIL LINES.	Mileage on 31st March 1896.	Mileage on 31st March 1897.	INCREASE OR DECREASE.		REMARKS.
			Increase.	Decrease.	
<i>Imperial.</i>					
Railways	1,323	1,412½	84½	...	
Camels, Tongas and Mail Carts	321	245	...	76	
Runners	2,919½	3,159½	240	...	
<i>District Dāk.</i>					
Runners	188	188	...	...
TOTAL	4,750½	5,005	324½	76	

APPENDIX III.

Enumeration of articles delivered and money orders issued and paid during the past five years.

Year.	Letter.	Post cards.	News-papers and packets.	Parcels including value-payable articles.	Insured parcels.	MONEY ORDERS ISSUED. MONEY ORDERS PAID.				REMARKS.
						No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	
							R		R	
1892-93	47,09,484	26,03,432	5,25,668	49,816	21,060	1,37,173	36,42,438	1,15,224	41,93,679	
1893-94	47,13,610	23,04,295	5,44,580	71,905	20,440	1,38,611	38,76,775	1,10,437	40,76,727	
1894-95	65,52,480	39,08,785	9,41,335	74,760	25,915	2,28,821	61,36,689	1,86,239	47,39,059	
1895-96	64,42,615	41,72,680	9,97,180	1,01,105	24,090	2,49,783	63,54,324	1,49,525	49,35,457	
1896-97	70,54,840	49,48,164	11,81,804	1,03,428	19,656	2,77,440	71,16,077	1,74,717	60,95,832	

CAMP ABU;
14th May 1897.

G. BARTON GROVES,
Deputy Postmaster General, Rajputana.

APPENDIX IIIA.

Insured articles and ordinary parcels posted in the Rajputana Circle.

YEAR.	INSURED ARTICLES.			NUMBER OF ORDINARY PARCELS.		REMARKS.
	Number.	Value.	Insurance fees realized.	Registered.	Unregistered.	
1895-96 . . .	17,837	₹ 57,79,480 12 1	₹ 14,497 13 0	38,783	1,627	
1896-97 . . .	17,808	54,06,615 13 10	14,164 12 0	44,966	4,173	
Increase or decrease . . .	-29	-3,72,864 14 3	-333 1 0	+6,183	+2,546	
Percentage . . .	-17	-6 9 11	-2 4 9	+15-94	+156-48	

APPENDIX IV.

Showing the Highway Robberies committed or attempted in the Rajputana Circle during the year ending 31st March 1897.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
No.	Date.	Locality.	Territory.	Parties concerned, implicated or suspected.	Nature and brief details of the property stolen.	Brief statement of the fact of the case and the result of the enquiry.	REMARKS.
1	7th Novem- 1896.		Bikanir	Not known .	Cash ₹400. Value of parcel ₹1.	On the night of the 7th November 1896, the mail despatched from Sujangarh for Bidnear and Dungalgarh was plundered by two highway men, who shot the camel sowar escort dead, bound the runner hand and foot and decamped with the mail. The plundered mail was afterwards recovered, with the exception of ₹380 in cash and the contents of a parcel valued at ₹1. This dakaity is believed to have been committed by a gang, of which, so far, one member only had been arrested at the close of the year.	
2	24th Nov- ember 1896.		Marwar	Not known .	Cash ₹7. Letters, etc., ₹7-2-1.	On the night of the 24th November 1896, mail runner Amba, carrying the mail from Merta to Merta Road, was attacked by two highway men, who assaulted the runner with a lathi and snatched away the mail bag. The mail was valued at ₹14-2-1. The offenders had not been apprehended at the close of the year.	
3	27th Nov- ember 1896.		Marwar	Not known .	Cash ₹1,700. Insured articles ₹5,942, ordinary uninsured articles, so far as has been ascertained, ₹2,346-1-6.	On the morning of the 27th November 1896, the two mail camel sowars, conveying the large and important mails for Shekhawati side, were attacked, between Kuchaman Road and Kuchaman, by some 5 highway men, mounted on 3 camels. One of the sowars received a lathi blow on the back and the escort, a single footman armed with a lathi only, had both his legs broken by lathi blows. The entire mail was carried away by the robbers. Neither had the mails been recovered, nor the robbers traced, at the end of the year.	

CAMP ABU;
The 14th May 1897.G. BARTON GROVES,
Deputy Postmaster General, Rajputana.

(12)

GENERAL REPORT ON PUBLIC WORKS IN RAJPUTANA FOR THE YEAR 1896-97.

1. The expenditure during the year 1896-97 on Public Works in Rajputana, including that incurred in the different Native States, but excluding the outlay on Irrigation works in the British districts of Ajmere-Merwara, which is accounted for in a separate report, amounted to Rs54,97,251 as shown below :—

	R
Imperial Civil Works	1,98,734
„ Military Works	92,959
Incorporated Local	25,215
Cantonments funds	Nil.
Other contributinal works inclusive of Municipal Works in Ajmere-Merwara	38,591
Native States of Rajputana	51,46,752
GRAND TOTAL	<u>54,97,251</u>

2. The expenditure incurred by Native States is as follows :—

	R
Meywar	3,53,086
*Marwar including Jodhpore-Bikanir Railway	11,02,109
Jeypore	7,18,731
Dholepore } Kerowli }	Figures not furnished.
*Bhurtpore	6,59,000
Bundi	45,000
*Tonk	45,000
*Ulwar	5,44,839
*Kotali	4,17,733
*Jhallawar	79,983
*Bikanir	11,81,321
TOTAL	<u>51,46,752</u>

* Expenditure supervised by public officers lent by Imperial Government.

3. The total outlay of the year given in paragraph 1, as compared with that of the previous year, shows an increase of Rs1,23,699.

PUBLIC WORKS IN THE NATIVE STATES OF RAJPUTANA.

4. The total outlay during the year is in excess of that of the previous year. This is mainly due to the progress of Railways. No new lines have been opened during the year, but in consideration of the distress occasioned by the high prices of food-grains in India this year, relief to labour has been afforded on a considerable scale, by the commencement of earthworks on Railways in Marwar (Shadipalli-Balotra line), Bikanir (Bikanir-Khari Railway), Kotah and Tonk (Goona-Bara line). The broad gauge line from Goona to

Bara has been provisionally sanctioned by the Government of India as follows:—

	Miles.	Estimates. R
Gwalior Section	22.05	24,65,059
Tonk „	22.05	15,46,571
Kotah „	32.10	20,13,900
TOTAL	<u>74.20</u>	<u>60,25,530</u>

pending the acceptance by the respective States of their shares of the expenditure. Work is in rapid progress over the entire length, and the States have accepted their shares of the estimate. The surveys and estimates for the Bikanir-Khari-Bhatinda line, of which about 162 miles will be in the Bikanir State, are under preparation: so also are the surveys for the Jeypore-Chambal line which will be about 74 miles in length. Both of these lines are to be on the metre-gauge, and will prove very valuable in opening out and developing the resources of the States concerned. The line in Marwar, from Balotra to Shadi-pali, will, when completed and extended, eventually open through traffic to the seaport of Karachi. The Meywar Durbar is arranging to take over and manage its own line, between Beraich and Debari 60½ miles, and proposes to extend it on 8 miles further to the capital of the State.

Irrigation works are being commendably pushed forward in several States, notably in Bikanir (the Ghagger canals scheme) and in Jeypore (the Ramgurh project). A good deal is also being done in Marwar and Bhurtpore and Ulwar to store water which flows during the rains only and which has hitherto been allowed to leave the country.

Though there has been no actual famine in the States of Rajputana except perhaps in Bikanir and Jaisalmer, there has been a good deal of anxiety on account of the very high prices of food-grains in most places. With a view of relieving distress public works of all kinds have been pushed forward, and gratuitous relief has also been liberally afforded by the several States. But for these vigorous and praiseworthy efforts there would have been serious distress. A brief summary of the work done during the year by each State will be found further on.

ESTABLISHMENT, GENERAL.

ENGINEER OFFICERS.

Mr. D. Joscelyne, Superintending Engineer and Secretary to the Agents to the Governor-General, Rajputana and Central India, proceeded on five months' furlough from 29th May 1896. He was succeeded by Colonel R. R. Pulford, R. E., who was temporarily transferred from North-Western Provinces and Oudh to relieve him. Mr. D. Joscelyne resumed charge on his return from furlough on the 27th October 1896, and Colonel R. R. Pulford, R. E., proceeded to join his former appointment.

Colonel S. S. Jacob, C.I.E., the Superintending Engineer to the Jeypore State, vacated his appointment in Civil employ and reverted to Military duty on the 14th January 1896. At the desire of the Durbar his services have been retained in the Jeypore State with the special sanction of the Secretary of State for India.

Mr. E. G. Foy, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, proceeded on 18 months' furlough with effect from 7th March 1896.

The services of Mr. G. S. T. Harris, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Rajputana and Central India, were, on his return from furlough in October 1896, temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras as Consulting Architect.

Mr. C. B. Target, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, retired from the Government service under the operations of the 55 years' rule on the 23rd March 1897.

IMPERIAL.

MILITARY WORKS.

The following are the chief works which were undertaken during the year :—

MAJOR WORKS.

ACCOMMODATION FOR NATIVE TROOPS.

1. Dismantling and reconstructing Sepoy's Pandals in the Native Infantry Lines, Indore, R3,900 ; completed.

EUROPEAN INFANTRY BARRACKS, INDORE.

2. Renewing pine ceiling in the main dormitories and passage, R2,014 ; completed.

SCHOOL AND MAGAZINE BUILDINGS, SIRDARPUR.

3. Additional accommodation has been provided at a cost of R536 ; completed.

HOSPITAL BUILDING, SEHORE.

4. Renewing roof of the main room, R2,078 ; in progress.

GENERAL CANTONMENT WORKS.

MERWARA BATTALION, AJMERE.

5. Extension of road from Regimental Bazaar to the Hospital Road, R699 ; completed.

EUROPEAN INFANTRY LINES, DEESA.

6. Providing a two-bullock power pump for drinking water, R1,486 ; completed.

EUROPEAN INFANTRY LINES, DEESA.

7. Substituting tile covering instead of dammared cloth to roof ventilators of Barracks and Station Hospital, R688 ; completed.

HOSPITAL BUILDINGS, KHERWARA.

8. Constructing a contagious ward, R687 ; completed.

EUROPEAN INFANTRY, ABU.

9. Constructing two staircases in 20 Family Block, R505 ; completed.

STATION HOSPITAL, ABU.

10. Converting Assistant Surgeon's quarters into a sick officers' ward, estimated at R344, and cost of R579 ; almost completed.

The following special repairs were carried out during the year :—

ROYAL ARTILLERY LINES, DEESA.

11. Special repairs to the old Hospital, R562 ; completed.

EUROPEAN INFANTRY LINES, DEESA.

12. Special repairs to, R1,503 ; completed.

COMMANDANT'S QUARTERS, KHERWARA.

13. Special repairs to, R1,118; completed.

COMMANDANT'S QUARTERS, ABU.

14. Reroofing Verandah with corrugated iron sheet and single tiles, R865; completed.

REPAIRS; MILITARY.

15. Annual and petty repairs were executed to all Military Buildings as far as funds permitted.

BARRACK DEPARTMENT, ORDINARY.

16. New supplies to and repairs of Barrack and Hospital furniture were carried out during the year to the extent of funds available.

CIVIL WORKS.

The following are the works that were undertaken during the year:—

MAJOR WORKS.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

17. Roman Catholic chapel at Ajmere begun in 1895-96 is now up to roof level and the side chapels and arching is about half done. - Expenditure during the year, R14,745.

JAILS.

18. Extra workshop accommodation in Ajmere Jail. This work was started in June 1896 and completed in January 1897 at a total cost of R5,890.

POLICE.

19. Completing accommodation of Police Inspector's quarters, Ajmere. This work consisted of an addition of another room in the upper storey with new out-offices. The cost is R2,719; completed.

TREASURY.

20. Constructing iron cage in Treasury, Ajmere. This work which was mentioned in last year's review, was completed at a cost of R5,694.

ADMINISTRATION.

21. Construction of a porch in front of the Residency, Abu. This work was constructed at a cost of R2,651 as a protection against sun and rain.

MINOR WORKS.

The following are the important works undertaken and completed during the year:—

JAILS.

22. *Ajmere Jail*.—Constructing Assistant Jailer's quarters. This consisted of a single storeyed stone building and out-offices; completed at a cost of R2,147.

23. *Extending roof of Latrines in Ajmere Jail*.—This work was rendered necessary owing to the extension of the latrines by extra screen, walls, etc.; completed at a cost of R1,081.

POLICE.

24. The new outpost at Dewair for the Merwara Battalion mentioned in the last review was completed during 1896-97 at a cost of R2,381.

TEHSIL BUILDINGS.

BEAWAR.

25. Certain additions and alterations were carried out for the purpose of increasing existing accommodation at a cost of R1,138.

FOREST.

26. Constructing a cook house in Forest Office, Ajmere. This was omitted from the original project. It was constructed at a cost of R622.

TELEGRAPHS.

27. Compound wall of Telegraph Office, Ajmere. A stone wall was substituted for the wire fencing of this building at a cost of R840.

SPECIAL REPAIRS.

P. W. D. BUILDINGS.

28. An expenditure of R2,025 was incurred during the year on special repairs in re-roofing with corrugated iron, etc., Public Works Department Establishment quarters, Abu.

29. Rupees 614 were spent in re-roofing the remaining portion of the Executive Engineer's quarters, Abu.

TELEGRAPHS.

30. Rupees 1,101 were spent during the year in re-roofing the Telegraph Office, Abu, with corrugated iron and single tiles.

ORDINARY.

REPAIRS, CIVIL.

31. Annual and ordinary repairs were carried out to all Civil Buildings as far as funds permitted.

COMMUNICATION.

MAJOR WORKS.

The following are the chief items of expenditure during the year :—

32. *Abu Hill Road*.—Widening, improving and metalling the road from the 9th mile to the foot of the hill referred to in last year's review, was practically completed at a cost of R17,743.

33. From Abu to the middle of the 8th mile. The road was widened in places where soft rock or Moorum had to be removed. Hard rock-blasting was also done in a few places. The cost up to date is R11,507; work in progress.

MINOR WORKS.

The chief works under this head undertaken during the year were :—

34. Additions and alterations to Abu Dāk Bungalow, R558; completed.

35. Raising mile 48 of Deoli Link Road by about 2 feet R529; completed.

REPAIRS COMMUNICATIONS.

36. Special repairs to causeway in 46th mile Deoli Link Road due to the approaches having been washed away during the monsoons. Cost, R999; completed.

All lines of communications were kept in good order and the following special repairs were also carried out :—

37. Re-roofing the Abu Dāk Bungalow with corrugated iron sheets, R980; completed.

CONTRIBUTIONAL WORKS.

38. *Trevor Tal.*—This was completed before the rains, but the new work leaked so much that some improvements have been undertaken. The results will be known after the rains of 1897. The outlay to date is ₹27,436.

39. *Raising and improving Kitap Tank.*—This is in the Bhinae Estate. The work is estimated to cost ₹18,909 and will be completed in May 1897.

40. *Raising Sederia Tank.*—This work was undertaken at an estimated cost of ₹5,322 as a portion of the old bund had breached. It will be completed in May 1897.

Erecting an Operating Room for the Veterinary School, Ajmere.—This is an octagonal-shaped stone building with slab roof. The work was completed during the year at a cost of ₹916.

MUNICIPAL.

AJMERE WATER-WORKS.

The Foy Sagar and its distributaries were maintained as usual, and a series of monthly analyses of the water was also carried out at a total cost of ₹1,795.

ROADS.

Annual Repairs to Municipal Roads.

Nearly double the usual grant was allowed to thoroughly repair and widen from 10 to 12 feet the metalled portion of the principal roads.

Expenditure to date and during the year, ₹6,213.

MEYWAR STATE.

1. The expenditure on public works during the year 1896-97 was ₹3,53,036.

The above expenditure is distributed under the following sub-heads—

	₹
Original Works, Buildings	1,34,696
Repairs "	23,931
Original Works, Communications	12,377
Repairs "	15,029
Irrigation Works	27,226
Repairs to "	18,993
Miscellaneous Works	88,623
" Repairs	14,500
	<hr/>
TOTAL	3,35,385
Establishment	17,651
	<hr/>
GRAND TOTAL	3,53,036

The expenditure of the year shows an increase of ₹1,45,636 over that of the previous year, viz.:—

	₹
Buildings	34,465
Communications	9,915
Irrigation Works	23,419
Miscellaneous	72,823

RAILWAYS.

The line of railway between Beraich and Debari, 60½ miles in length, has been worked during the year by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Rail-

way Company. The net earnings amounted to a little over 3 per cent. on the capital outlay of R16 lakhs.

His Highness the Maharana has accorded his sanction to the extension of the Oodeypore-Chitore Railway from the present terminus at Debari to Oodeypore. The Durbar desires to take over the management and working of its own line from 31st December 1897, and have asked that the services of a Railway Engineer from the Public Works Department Railway Department may be granted to them for this purpose.

MARWAR OR JODHPORE.

Report on Public Works for 1896-97.

1. The total outlay of the year on Public Works and Railways amounted to R11,02,109.

Railways—	R
Expenditure on construction debitable to Capital	1,00,692
Working expenses of Jodhpore and Bikanir Railways debitable to Revenue	4,72,200
General Public Works (including establishment charges)	5,29,217
	<u>11,02,109</u>

2. The expenditure of this year is R3,89,167 more than that of last year.

RAILWAYS.

3. There were 320·50 miles of open line maintained in working order during the year. Railway hospitals have been built at Jodhpore and Merta. The gross receipts and working expenses of the Jodhpore State lines were R11,40,000 and R4,24,900 respectively, giving a net profit of R7,15,100 and a return of 11·07 per cent. on the total capital of R64,59,825. Passenger traffic showed a considerable increase and there was a large import of grain due to the impending scarcity.

The management of the Jodhpore Railway also works the Bikanir line.

The earthwork of the Balotra-Shadipalli line was commenced as a Famine Relief work in May 1896, and about 80 miles were completed within the year.

GENERAL PUBLIC WORKS.

4. (a) *Irrigation*.—During the year, R8,710 were expended on the dams and R16,079 on the canals of the Jaswantsagar tank. The total cost has been R9,08,682. Last rains 31½ feet depth of water came into the tank and some 25,000 bighas of land have come into cultivation from it. The catchment area of the tank is 1,300 square miles.

A project for the Dhaolera tank is under preparation. This will have 800 square miles of catchment area, and is more promising than Jaswantsagar. It is estimated to store 3,660 millions cubic feet and to cost R5,73,225. A smaller work, the Kairla tank, is also under preparation. Its catchment will be 70 square miles, storage 428 millions cubic feet and probable cost R25,000.

(b) *Jodhpore Water-works*.—A project is under consideration for supplying the capital with water laid on in pipes at an estimated cost of R3,84,725.

(c) *Conservancy Tramway*.—For cleaning the city a project is shortly to be carried out at a cost of R1,11,870. The line will be worked by steam haulage.

IRRIGATION.

5. The total number of Irrigation works on this State is :—

Completed Works	138
In progress	4
	<hr/>
TOTAL	142
	<hr/>

The main ducts of these have a total length of 711 miles with 617 miles of distributaries.

The total expenditure on Irrigation works during the year was R1,40,465. The revenue realised on all works, past and present, during the year was R3,23,286. The area irrigated was 49,766 acres, and the area cultivated was nearly the same.

The total expenditure on Irrigation during the 29 years 1868 to 1896 amounts to R45,17,759.

The revenue realised during the same period was R36,61,985.

As an evidence of the usefulness of tank projects, 35 new villages have been inhabited under the tanks, which in one year yielded an increased revenue of R43,468.

Projects for eight new Irrigation works were surveyed during the year.

An amicable arrangement has been made with the Bhurtpore State and approved by the Government of India under which the important Ramgurh tank project can now be taken in hand.

RAILWAYS.

6. The projected line of railway between Sanganir and Siwai-Madhopur is being resurveyed and estimated to adapt it to the metre-gauge. This line will traverse the Jeypore State from north to south and will be about 73 miles in length. This line should prove invaluable in opening out the State and developing its resources.

MISCELLANEOUS.

7. The water works, gas-works, conservancy and cotton presses have been maintained successfully during the year. The Jeypore cotton press gave a return of 14.98 per cent. on the capital outlay against 17.16 in the previous year. The Mandaor press shows a marked improvement in working. The public buildings and gardens, etc., of the State have been satisfactorily maintained during the year.

GENERAL.

8. The details of works newly constructed and maintained during the year will be found in the report of the Superintending Engineer of the State. Colonel S. S. Jacob vacated his appointment in Civil employ and reverted to Military duty on the 14th January 1896. At the desire of the Durbar, however, his services have been retained in the Jeypore State with the special sanction of the Secretary of State for India. The work done and the progress during the year are very satisfactory and creditable to the management of the Superintending Engineer, Colonel Jacob, and to the labour of his efficient Staff.

ULWAR.

1. The expenditure on Public Works from 1st September 1895 to 31st August 1896. was R5,44,839 inclusive of R28,750 incurred on Municipal works against a Budget allotment of R4,80,020. The expenditure during the year as compared with that of the last year shows an increase of R1,20,696.

2. The following are the main heads of expenditure during the year :—

	R
Original Works, Military	20,492
Repairs	34,002
Original Works, Civil	1,12,844
Repairs, Civil	66,430
Original Works, Communications	39,384
Repairs	62,413
Original Works, Irrigation	86,695
Repairs	15,826
Original Works, Garden and Forests	10,466
Repairs	8,674
Imarut Kham	18,143
Company Garden	8,580
Municipal Works	28,750
Establishment	37,110
TOTAL	5,44,839
Debit by other Departments	19,792
GRAND TOTAL	5,64,631

ORIGINAL WORKS, MILITARY.

3. The principal item of expenditure under this head was :—

Constructing lines and stables for 2nd Lancers, a work in progress in previous year, R11,242.

ORIGINAL WORKS, CIVIL.

4. No large or important new works were commenced during the year. A bungalow for the Lady Superintendent of the Dufferin Hospital and some additions to the Zenana Hospital at Ulwar have been built. Work on the Lansdowne Kothi proceeded.

ORIGINAL WORKS, COMMUNICATIONS.

5. The bulk of the expenditure was on a single road from Bara to Thana Ghazi, R32,207, being the outlay for completing this.

Rupees 7,176 were expended on five works on other roads.

ORIGINAL WORKS, IRRIGATION.

6. No large or important new works were commenced during the year. Eighteen irrigation works were in progress during the year and R86,695 were expended on them, as against R87,280 expended in the preceding years. Rupees 15,826 were expended on repairs, making a total of R1,02,521 against R98,861 for 1895.

The principal works in progress were :—

	R
1. The Mullana Bund estimated to cost	41,711
2. The Aturiya Bund	96,015
3. Teharpura Bund	38,266
4. Jewana Bund	21,043

Nos. 1 and 4 were completed. No. 3 was more than half done, and No. 2 two-thirds completed. A great deal has yet to be done to develop irrigation in this State and additional establishment is being sanctioned to enable work to be pushed on vigorously.

MUNICIPAL WORKS.

These works are small and fairly numerous; 51 works and repairs costing R28,750.

FAMINE RELIEF WORKS.

8. To test and relieve distress R13,979 were expended on roads and irrigation works and repairs. The work was not well done as there was very little distress and the villagers were unwilling to work.

ESTABLISHMENT.

9. The total establishment charges amount to R37,110, which, when distributed on the total outlay of R5,07,729, gives a percentage of 7·3 against 8·8 of the previous year.

GENERAL.

10. The bulk of the expenditure of the State Public Works Department is on buildings. Not much is done to develop irrigation, and new communications are apparently not considered. Both of these matters are of great importance, and the Agent to the Governor-General will be glad to see them comprehensively taken in hand in the coming year.

The Public Works of the State still continue under the charge of Mr. A. R. Macdonald, the State Engineer.

KOTAH.

The total outlay on Public Works during the year ended 31st March 1897 was R4,17,733 divided under the following heads:—

	Original works.	Repairs.	TOTAL.
	R	R	R
Military	4,321	855	5,176
Civil Buildings	1,66,577	12,918	1,79,495
Communications	72,261	34,599	1,06,860
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	93,132	3,143	96,275
Irrigation	10,253	.....	10,253
Establishment . . . .	.....	.....	19,674
TOTAL .	3,46,544	51,515	4,17,733

MILITARY WORKS.

Have been separately shewn in this year's report. No new Military work was sanctioned during the year but works in progress have been completed.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

Most of the expenditure of the year was upon the Palace buildings and the Guest House.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Two or three new fair weather roads have been constructed during the year and existing roads have been maintained in good order.

IRRIGATION.

Very little was done under Irrigation. A few wells were completed and some earthwork done on a tank bund to afford relief to labourers.

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

The chief of these is the water-supply to the new Palace and neighbouring bungalows estimated to cost R66,220. A complete water-supply project for the city and suburbs of Kotah has been prepared and submitted to His Highness the Maharao for approval.

GENERAL.

The expenditure has been large, R4,17,733, and the percentage of establishment low, only 5.88 on the expenditure. All works are in the charge of Mr. R. H. Tickell, the Executive Engineer to the State, who also has charge of the Public Works in Jhallawar State. He has no Assistant Engineer and has a staff of Overseers and Sub-Overseers on pay varying from R27-8-0 to R150 per month. Mr. Tickell is very fully employed and has done well during the year.

JHALLAWAR.

The total outlay of the year was R79,983 against R34,182 for the previous year.

The main heads of expenditure are as given below:—

	R
Original Works, Military	1,188
Repairs "	80
Original Works, Civil	12,855
Repairs "	20,028
Original Works, Communications	18,472
Repairs "	15,870
Irrigation	1,219
Establishment	10,271
TOTAL	79,983

2. Compared with the expenditure of the previous year there is an increase of R45,801.

3. Establishment charges amount to R10,271 which gives a percentage of 12.9 against 7.78 for the previous year.

4. The chief items of expenditure are as detailed below:—

	Amount sanctioned.	Amount spent to end of previous year.	Amount spent during the year.
ORIGINAL WORKS, CIVIL BUILDINGS.	R	R	R
Doubling the accommodation for wards in Chaoni Hospital; Work completed	3,253	...	3,096
Additions and alterations to Srabsakha Garden House, nearly completed . . . . .	...	...	1,599
ORIGINAL WORKS, COMMUNICATIONS.			
New road from Bhilwara to Panchia Kheri	20,189	...	11,898

IRRIGATION.

5. The total expenditure on Irrigation works during the year was R1,219 ; of this sum R1,019 were spent on reconstruction of Ragpore Tank. The estimated cost of this work is R14,236. Six other works, estimated to cost R13,509, are just being commenced.

MISCELLANEOUS IMPROVEMENTS.

To roads, building, etc., were carried out during the year as funds permitted.

GENERAL.

The works were carried out by Mr. R. H. Tickell, State Engineer.

BHURTPORE.

1. The expenditure on Public Works for the year ended 31st March 1897 has been R6,59,000 distributed under the following heads:—

	Original works.	Repairs.	TOTAL.
	R	R	R
1. Military Works	81,500	10,500	92,000
2. Civil Buildings	54,500	45,500	1,00,000
3. Communications	45,000	57,000	1,02,000
4. Irrigation	1,83,000	15,000	1,98,000
5. Public Improvements	21,500	13,000	34,500
6. Suspense	45,000	3,000	48,000
7. Tools and Plant	21,000	5,500	26,500
8. Establishment	35,500	20,000	55,500
9. Miscellaneous . . . . .	...	2,500	2,500
TOTAL	48,700	1,72,000	6,59,000

ORIGINAL WORKS, MILITARY.

2. The chief works undertaken or completed are:—

(a) The new Barracks for the Imperial Service Infantry Regiment, completed and occupied in December last.

(b) Quarters for two of the Native officers (works in progress).

The total cost incurred on the new lines up to the end of 1896-97 has been about R2 lakhs.

(c) A new house with outoffices for two Inspecting officers and their family was completed, except an upper storey which will be undertaken during 1897-98.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

3. A workshop and offices have been built for the Public Works Department.

NEW HOSPITALS.

Not much progress has been made during the year owing to the difficulty of obtaining funds for unproductive expenditure.

SUBSIDIARY JAIL.

A Gaoshala or "cattle stables" at Sewar was converted into a subsidiary jail. The work is forward enough to admit of two of the new wards being occupied.

ORIGINAL WORKS, COMMUNICATIONS.

4. The only works under this head are (a) the construction of a new road to connect the Dewan's residence and court with the Agency, and (b) the construction of 150 miles of 3rd class road to admit of cart traffic between the tehsils and towns. (c) The road from Sewar to Oochein was nearly completed. It is raised above flood levels and its embankment being connected with the Bangunga river, acts as a distributary for flood waters. The embankment is provided with sluices at needful points and is a most valuable irrigation work,

IRRIGATION.

5. Under Irrigation the largest work is the Bareta Bund. Work is well advanced, and it is hoped that the scheme will be completed in time for the rains of 1897. The catchment area of the reservoir is 70 square miles. The works of restoration of the Lalpura and Ataripura bunds, costing R40,000 and R28,000 respectively, were completed during the rains of 1896, but as the rains ceased early no water was stored last year. A number of minor embankments were restored in time for the rains of 1896.

As noted under the head "Communications," the floods of the Bangunga river are being moderated and utilised by a system of cut channels which carry the water where it is required. As in the case of the Oochein channel and bund, the bunds can be used as roads for through communication. The Oochein bund has been very successful, and much land has been brought into cultivation. The Ghambhir river failed entirely. The Roopareil river from the Ulwar border brought one of the largest floods ever known. This water was utilised in the Northern Pergunnahs. The Sikri bund which crosses the Roopareil is under repairs and improvement, and promises to be a valuable moderator and distributor of floods over the northern parts of the State.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

6. The chief work under this head is a fenced enclosure to segregate wild cattle. The design is to enclose 12 square miles of forest land with 16 miles of barbed wire fence. Fourteen miles have been completed. The remaining miles will be completed by May 1897.

7. A water-supply channel to fill the moat with fresh water from the Moti Jhil bund and several improvements to the streets' drains and wells of the city have been carried out during the year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STONE QUARRIES.

8. The above yielded a revenue of R26,000, or R6,000 more than in the previous year. This is for royalty on stone sold to the public. About two lakhs of maunds of stone were quarried for State use free of royalty. A depôt has been stocked near the Bhurtapore Railway station for sale of stone to the public. The stone industry employs 500 carts and about 300 quarrymen.

GENERAL.

9. The high prices of food grains threatened the central and southern portions of the State with distress. Endeavours were successfully made to carry out works of public utility in the vicinity of the villages. The Bareta bund supported as many as 3,000 persons for a considerable time, and afforded much relief,

ESTABLISHMENT.

10. Mr. J. A. Devenish still continues in office as the Executive Engineer of the State and has done excellent work during the year.

The cost of establishment has been R55,500, which gives a percentage of 9.19 on the net outlay.

BIKANIR.

1. The expenditure incurred during the year on Public Works amounted to R11,81,321 against a budget provision of R8,23,608. The expenditure is thus very nearly double that of the previous year. This is due to the large outlay on the Railway, Bikanir to Khari, during the year.

2. The following are the principal items of expenditure:—

	R
Original Works, Military	12,341
Repairs "	6,459
Original Works, Civil	2,36,055
Repairs "	17,246
Original Works, Communications	22,000
Repairs "	12,922
Original Works, Irrigation	8,086
Repairs "	9,094
Original Works, Railway	7,81,684
Contributinal { Original Works	39,495
{ Repairs	394
Establishment	35,048
Tools and Plant	497
TOTAL	11,81,321

RAILWAYS.

3. The bulk of the expenditure is on the Bikanir-Khari Section of the line from Bikanir to Bhatinda. Construction of the earthworks only of this portion was sanctioned by the Government of India as a famine relief work. The earthwork has been completed for 34 miles and the rails laid up to that point. Out of R7,81,684 expended during the year R7,24,423 were for permanent-way materials. This section will probably be ready for opening after the rains.

The line between Khari and Lunkaransar, about 6 miles, has been surveyed and demarcated. Between Lunkaransar and Suratgurh, a distance of 58 miles, trial lines have been run. Owing to sand-hills this portion presents many difficulties. It is impossible to get supplies; water is entirely scarce and injurious to those not accustomed to it; and dust storms prevail, which hinder surveys and spoil the instruments.

From Suratgurh to the British frontier has not been surveyed. This portion, 70 miles, will, it is anticipated, present no difficulties. The portion in British territory up to Bhatinda has also not been surveyed.

IRRIGATION WORKS.

4. The small expenditure shewn only accounts for sinking some wells and ordinary maintenance during the year. The chief work of the year is the commencement of the Ghagger Canal scheme, which has (after a discussion covering nearly 20 years) been at last finally approved and accepted by the Government of India in behalf of the Punjab, and by the Bikanir State. This scheme provides for "bunding the Ghagger river at a place called Dhunair, which is situated between 11 and 12 miles from where the Ghagger crosses the Rajputana-Malwa Railway line, 5 miles north of Sirsa, and about 9 miles from Sirsa. Two canals will be taken off from these, one running on

the north bank, and the other on the south bank of the Ghagger. The northern canal after running for 23 miles in British territory enters the Bikanir State and runs for 30 miles up to Dabli. The southern canal runs for 19 miles in British territory and then runs 24 miles up to the village of Fattahgaurh in Bikanir. The estimated cost for the whole scheme is Rs 6,17,130, and the Bikanir share will cost Rs 2,42,778. The acreage to be irrigated will on the average be 22,500 (maximum 30,000) and the commanded area 60,000 acres in Bikanir territory. The canals both in British and Bikanir territory will be finished about the end of May 1897, and then the work on the Rajbuhar will be taken up. The Head works have been started, but the probable date of their completion is not known."

This work has been pushed on vigorously in the interests of famine relief as well as prospective irrigation and is being carried out by the Punjab Irrigation Engineers. It should prove a most valuable work to Bikanir.

GENERAL.

5. Works and repairs have been carried out to Military and Civil Buildings, and communications much as usual. Hospitals were built at Nohar and Churu from contributions by the Seths.

ESTABLISHMENT.

6. Deducting the large outlay for permanent-way materials, the expenditure for the year on work and repairs amounts to Rs 4,21,353. For Establishment the charges are Rs 35,048 which give 8·31 per cent. on works for establishment charges. Mr. Gabbett is the State Engineer and has had exceptionally trying work this year in pushing the railway construction and surveys and in organising famine relief labour, and has done excellent work.

DHOLEPORE.

The management of Public Works is in the hands of Mr. Thorpe, Engineer and Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaj Rana. The building of the public offices is in progress. Owing to the very high prices of food grains during the year Public Works have been undertaken to relieve distress. Two large irrigation schemes are in hand and a great deal of employment is given on roads, etc., in the vicinity of the Palace. The numbers employed have reached 4,300 daily.

TONK.

The Public Works allotment in the State Budget for the year is Rs 45,000. This was chiefly expended on the road from Sironj to the Indian Midland Railway, and on the road from Tonk towards Deoli.

RAILWAYS.

During the year work was commenced on the Tonk Section of the Goona-Bara Railway. This section will be 22·05 miles in length, and at a cost of Rs 70,139 per mile is estimated to cost Rs 15,46,571. To this must be added the half share of the cost of the Parbatti bridge $\frac{5,37,030}{2} = \text{Rs } 2,68,969$ which will bring the total estimated cost up to Rs 18,15,540. The line will be on the broad gauge.

BUNDI.

The Bundi Durbar's allotment for expenditure on Public Works during the year was Rs 45,000. This has been mainly expended on road work, on the roads Bundi to Kotah and between Tonk and Deoli. These are useful works.

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STATEMENT A.

Statement showing the existing roads, metalled and unmetalled, constructed and maintained by the Native States in Rajputana during 1896-97.

Name of State.	Name of Road.	From	To	Metalled.	Un-metalled.	Total length.	Cost of maintenance.	REMARKS.
				Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	R a. p.	
JODHPORE.	Roads about Jodhpore.	...	...	42.46	2.50	...	5,102 0 0	
	" " Pali	...	...	...	0 50	...	...
	" " Jaswant-pura.	...	...	...	9 00	...	410 0 0	
	Ajmere-Abu Road	Sondra	Erinpura	...	96.00	...	...
	TOTAL	...	...	42.46	108.00	150.46	...	
SEROHI.	Kherari-Kotwali to Kesargunj Bungalow.	...	...	...	1/2	...	...
	Abu Road Railway gate to Kesargunj and round the bungalow.	...	...	about 1/2	...	...	...
	Sirohi Pindwara.	Sirohi.	Pindwara.	...	16	...	93 13 0	
	" Surajpol to Kesarbilas.	Surajpol.	Kesarbilas.	over 1	...	...	167 5 3	
	Part of Rohera-Kharari Road.	Rohera	Kharari	...	14	...	...
	Rohera to Rohera Station and Rohera-Kotra Road.	Do.	Kotra	...	16	...	132 8 9	
	Ajmere-Abu Road	Ajmere	Abu	...	48	...	213 14 6	
	TOTAL	...	...	over 1 50	94.50	96.00	...	
METWAR.	Oodeypore-Chitrore, 1 Section.	Oodeypore	Debari Railway Station.	8	...	8	125 0 0	
	Oodeypore-Kherwara.	Ditto	Kherwara	...	50	50	66 0 0	
	Kherwara-Kotra.	Kherwara	Kotra	...	48	48	17 0 0	
	Oodeypore-Eklinjee	Oodeypore	Eklinjee	...	13	13	50 0 0	
	Eklinjee-Nathdwara	Eklinjee	Nathdwara	...	17	17	50 0 0	
	Nathdwara-Desnri	Nathdwara	Desnri	...	38	38	...	Repaired by the District Official.
	Deoli-Teekur	Deoli	Teekur	6	...	6	150 0 0	
	Manli Railway Station, Nathdwara.	Manli	Nathdwara	...	12	12	75 .0 0	
	Debari Gate-Chitor	Debari	Chitor	62	...	62	...	
	Chitor Station and Fort.	Chitor	Fort	...	8	8	300 0 0	
KOTAH.	Oodeypore-Jaisamond.	Oodeypore	Jaisamond	...	33	33	...	
	Do. Koomalgarh	Ditto	Koomalgarh.	...	54	54	...	Ditto.
	TOTAL	...	...	76	273	349	...	
	Mandawar Gbat Road part of Bara Jhalrapatan Road.	...	...	4	...	4	Average cost including Establishment is Rs243.24 per mile.	
	Bara Road, 1 and 2 Section.	...	...	11 1/2	...	11 1/2		
	Oomedganj Road.	...	...	6	...	6		
	Aberali Road	...	...	3 1/2	...	3 1/2		
	Raj Roads	...	...	28	...	28		
	City Roads	...	...	8	...	8		
	Borekhera Umedganj Road.	...	...	4	...	4		
	Durrah Road	...	...	38 1/2	...	38 1/2		
	TOTAL	...	...	103 1/2	...	103 1/2		

Statement showing the existing roads, metalled and unmetalled, constructed and maintained by the Native States in Rajputana during 1896-97—continued.

Name of State.	Name of Road.	From	To	Metalled.	Un-metalled.	Total length.	Cost of maintenance.	REMARKS.
				Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	R a. p.	
HARAOOT AND TONK.	Jeypore-Tonk Road	Tonk	Jeypore	10	...	10	...	The balance of this road (48 miles) lies in Jeypore territory.
	Deoli-Tonk Road	Deoli	Tonk	10	...	10	...	The balance of this road lies in Bundi (6 miles) and Jeypore (16 miles).
	Tonk City and Environs Bndi	Tonk	Deoli	5	6	5 6	...	Bundi section of the Deoli-Tonk road mentioned above.
	Deoli	Deoli	Kotah border	33	...	33	...	This distance from Deoli to Kotah border is 40 miles. The first 7 miles Deoli to Teeknr are in Meywar.
TOTAL				58	6	64	...	
ULWAR.	Repairs to Ulwar City and Environ Roads.	...	...	17	...	17	5,558 7 3	
	Repairs to Roopbas Roads.	...	...	10	...	10	1,846 13 9	
	Repairs to Silisirh Road	Ulwar	Silisirh	20½	...	20½	7,891 5 6	
	Repairs to Nagar Road	Do.	Nagar	15½	...	15½	1,258 9 3	
	Repairs to Ramgurh-Ferozpur.	Ramgurh	Ferozpur	6½	...	6½	5,796 2 9	
	Repairs to Akbarpur Road.	Ulwar	Akbarpur	3	...	3	613 14 6	
	Repairs to Burja Road	...	Burja	16	...	16	119 15 6	
	Repairs to Luchmangurh Road.	...	Luchmangurh	16½	...	16½	0 7 0	
TOTAL				105	...	105	...	
JHALAWAR	Durrah Roads	Jhalrapatan.	Kotah	19½	...	19½	...	
	Kheri "	...	...	10	...	10	...	
	Raipur "	...	...	19½	...	19½	...	
	Jhalrapatan Suburban Road.	...	...	12	...	12	...	
	Roads to City and Environs.	...	...	11	...	11	...	
	Asnawar Road	...	...	5	...	5	...	
TOTAL				67	...	67	...	
JEYPORE.	In the City of Environs	Dosa	River Cham-	52½	...	...	40,558 0 0	
	Dosa via Lalsoti to river	...	bal.	15	67½	...	4,402 0 0	
	Agra Road including Naila Section.	...	...	80½	...	...	12,771 0 0	
	Ajmer Road	...	...	52	...	...	11,256 0 0	
	Jeypore to Tonk Road.	Jeypore	Tonk	48	...	...	28,078 0 0	
	Mandawar and Kerowli Border.	Mandawar	Kerowli Border.	43	...	...	7,739 0 0	
	Hindann and Gangapore Road.	...	...	...	24	...	1,090 0 0	
	Gangapore and Lalsoti Fair Weather Road	...	...	...	26	...	...
	Deoli Road, Jeypore Section.	...	...	...	16	...	181 0 0	
	Rajmahal and Deoli Branch.	...	...	8	...	...	70 0 0	
TOTAL				293½	133½	432½	...	
BIKANIR.	Roads about Bikanir	Bikanir Do.	Devikund Sheobari and Cross Roads	10.45	...	10.45	...	
		Fort Bikanir	Railway Station.	0.50	...	0.50	...	
		Bikanir	Gnjeri	10.00	...	10.00	...	
		City Gate	Jail and School.	0.62	...	0.62	...	
TOTAL				21.57	...	21.57	...	Nine miles of this road is under construction.

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STATEMENT B.

Statement showing the road communications maintained by the Imperial Government in Rajputana, Public Works Department, during 1896-97.

Name of road.	From	To	Metalled.	Unmetalled.	Total length.	Cost of maintenance.	REMARKS.
			Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Rs.	
IMPERIAL ROADS.							
Agra and Ahmedabad Roads (Kisbeagarh Section).	Middle of 13th mile from Ajmere.	30 miles towards Jeypore.	17½	.....	17½	75	
Ajmere, 1st Section	Ajmere	Middle of 13th mile, Kisbeagarh boundary.	12½	.....	12½		
Ajmere, 2nd Section	Ditto	Mangliawas	16	.....	16		
Ajmere, 3rd Section	Mangliawas	Beawar, 34th mile	18	.....	18		
Burr Pass Section	Beawar, 34th mile	Marwar Frontier	10½	.....	10½		
Nascerabad Link Road	Ajmere, 2nd mile	Nascerabad	13½	.....	13½	284	
Mangliawas Link Road	Nascerabad	Mangliawas	14½	.....	14½	62	
Deoli Link Road	Ditto	Deoli Cantonment	67	.....	67	128	
Ajmere Section, Mhow and Nascerabad Roads.	Ditto	Khari River near Bari Village.	23½	.....	23½	40	
Roads in Civil Lines, Deoli	.....	.....	2	.....	2	103	
Deoli Cantonment Roads	.....	.....	6	.....	6	482	
Deoli Link Roads	Banas	Deoli	6	.....	6	1,772	
Deesa and Erlipura Roads	Deesa	Anadra	.....	45	45	203	
Deesa Cantonment Roads	.....	.....	10½	.....	10½	1,790	
Meywar Roads, 1st, 2nd and 3rd Sections.	Bari	Nimbabera	.....	97	97	2,134	
Abn Cart Road	Abn	Abn Road	0	9½	18½	6,227	
Abn Station and through and Ghat Roads.	Abn	Orla	.....	6	6	3,104	
Ajmere Cantonment Road	.....	Station Road	.....	5	5		
Taragurh Sanjharim	Southern slope to Taragurh from north side of Ajmere.	.....	139	.....	139	35	
			.....	7	7	274	
DISTRICT FUND ROADS.							
						per mile.	
Ajmere-Pushkar Road	Ajmere Municipal boundary.	Pushkar	6	.....	6	530	
Ajmere-Srinagar Road	Ditto	Srinagar	4	5	9	116	
Ajmere-Ararka Road	Ajmere	Ararka	.....	14	14	27	
Mangliawas-Pisangan Roads.	Mangliawas	Pisangan	.....	12	12	62	
Lohagal-Kair Road	Lohagal	Kair	.....	2½	2½	.....
Harmara-Tiloria Road	Harmara	Tiloria	.....	2	2	39	
Ramsur-Kanpura Road	Ramsur	Kanpura	.....	6	6	.....
Kherwa-Masuda Road	Kherwa	Masuda	.....	10	10	60	
Nascerabad-Srinagar Road	Nascerabad Cantonment boundary.	Srinagar	4½	3½	6	76	
Nascerabad-Ramsur Road	Nascerabad	Ramsur	.....	10	10	56	
Ramsur-Barole Road	Ramsur	Deolia	.....	6	6	.....
Bandarwara-Masuda Road	Bandarwara	Masuda	.....	12½	12½	.....
Bandarwara-Kekri Road	Ditto	Kekri	.....	31½	3½	35	
Kekri-Junia Road	Kekri	Junia	.....	8½	8½	80	
Beawar-Pisangan Road	Beawar Municipal boundary.	Pisangan	.....	21	21	.....
Beawar-Taragurh Road	Ditto	Taragurh	12	7	10	.....
Taragurh to Todgurh via Jussakhara Bham and Barwa.	Taragurh, 21 miles	Todgurh, 47½	6	21½	27½	.....
Todgurh-Jussakhara Road via Barakhan.	Jussakhara	Todgurh	.....	16	16	.....
Beawar-Dilwara Road	Beawar Municipal boundary.	Dilwara	.....	3	3	.....
Beawar-Nayanagar Road	Beawar	Nayanagar	.....	4	4	.....
Beawar-Masuda Road	Beawar Municipal boundary.	Masuda	.....	10½	10½	.....
Beawar-Sheopura Ghat Road.	Ditto	Sheopura Ghat.	.....	10	10	16 14 0	
Beawar-Chitor Road	Ditto	Chitor	.....	0	0		
Beawar-Rajpnagar Road.	Beawar	Rajpnagar	.....	5	5		
Beawar-Bulad Road	Beawar Municipal boundary.	Bulad	.....	2	2		
Suraghata Road	From 0 mile on Beawar-Todgurh Road.	0½ miles towards Pattan Village.	4½	4½	0½		
Beawar-Kotra Road	3½ miles on Burr Pass Section.	Kotra	.....	9	9	.....
Todgurh-Dewair Road	Todgurh	Dewair	.....	23½	23½	.....
Dewair Pass Road	Dewair, 65-mile stone.	Marwar boundary	.....	5½	5½	.....
MUNICIPAL ROADS.							
Ajmere Municipal Suburban Roads.	Ajmere City walls	Ajmere Municipal boundaries.	13½	13	26½	208	
Foy Sagar Road	Pushkar Road, 1st mile.	Foy Sagar	4	4	72	

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(13.)

REVIEW ON THE WORKING OF THE MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS IN RAJPUTANA IN 1896-97.

Inspections, Vital Statistics, Sanitation, Vaccination, Dispensaries, and Jails.

Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel T. H. Hendley, C.I.E., discharged the duties of Administrative Medical Officer in addition to his ordinary duties as Residency Surgeon, Jeypore, up to the 12th February last: Surgeon-Major Harington held charge at Jeypore from that date till the 4th March, when the office was transferred to Jodhpore, and made over to Surgeon-Lieutenant A. Adams, M.D., in addition to his duties as Residency Surgeon, Western Rajputana States.

INSPECTIONS.

Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Hendley inspected at Oodeypore, Jodhpore, Bikanir, Ulwar, Tonk, and Karauli; and Dr. Adams at Dholpur, Bhurtpore, Deoli, Kotah, and Jhallawar.

Only the institutions at Head-quarters are now inspected by the Administrative Medical Officer, the branches being left to the local Medical Officers.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Registration of vital statistics has been attempted in 17 Native States, one more than in the previous year, *viz.*, Kishengarh.

The statistics now received are an improvement on those of previous years; however, they are in many instances still far from correct, and endeavours are being made to obtain more accurate figures. It is hoped that the improvement noted above will be continued until reliable statistics are obtained. The States of Kotah, Jaisalmir, and Karauli have furnished the most reliable returns for the year under report.

On account of the deeply rooted prejudices of many of the people of Rajputana, it is difficult to get accurate data from them, and the agencies for collecting these are still very imperfect, so the spread of education and time must be dependent upon to remedy many of the defects which now exist in the registration of vital statistics.

Medical subordinates are at present employed in both Jodhpore and Jeypore to supervise registration, and it is hoped that good results will follow this professional supervision.

SANITATION.

Sanitation is making good progress in most of the States of Rajputana, and this is particularly marked in the large capitals.

An improved water-supply has been given to the City of Jodhpore, and a scheme for a better water-supply for Kotah City is now nearly matured. New tanks have been constructed at Abu and Sirohi by the Sirohi Darbar to improve the water-supply of these places, and efforts are being made to increase the Jaisalmir water-supply.

The conservancy system at Oodeypore has been improved, and the Medical Officer on special duty at Bhurtpore has done much to improve the sanitation of that capital. A sanitary steam tramway is under construction at Jodhpore.

Village sanitation is receiving much attention in Ulwar, Bikanir, Jeypore and other States.

VACCINATION.

The number of primary vaccinations performed in the Rajputana States fell from 299,099 in 1895-96 to 273,413 in the year under report; this was due to the reduction of population on account of migration from famine districts as well as to the difficulties of carrying on work in a year of great scarcity of water in desert districts. There were 98·50 per cent. of the vaccinations performed successful as in the previous year.

Vaccination returns have, for the first time, been received from Kishengarh and Dungarpore, and although little has yet been done in these backward States to control the ravages of small-pox, it is hoped that progress will now be made in this direction.

The Jodhpore vaccination as hitherto stands at the head of the list: in this State 77,406 vaccinations were performed, in Jeypore 57,912, in Bikanir 26,974, in Ulwar 25,701, in Oodeypore 20,937, in Bhurtpore 20,333, in Kotah 10,297, and in Jhallawar 7,159.

The Residency Surgeon, Jodhpore, in six months, inspected 12,419 vaccinated children, the Residency Surgeon, Jeypore, during 10 months, 4,188, the Residency Surgeon, Oodeypore, 4,158, the Agency Surgeon, Ulwar, 5,963, the Agency Surgeon, Kotah and Jhallawar, 4,603, the Civil Surgeon, Bikanir, 2,731, and the Medical Officer on special duty, Bhurtpore, 6,573.

The expenditure on vaccination was R30,169 against R27,459 in the previous year, and the cost of each operation rose from 18 to 21 pies. There were 234 vaccinators in 1896-97, 19 more than in 1895-96. The supply of lymph is kept up in many of the States throughout the cold weather. In Ulwar a large quantity of good lymph is now obtained at the beginning of the cold season by vaccinating a young buffalo with humanized lymph.

It is proposed to direct greater attention to the inspection of vaccination by Residency and Agency Surgeons, as there is no part of the Medical Officers' duty in the States of Rajputana which can be less satisfactorily entrusted to subordinates, and there is nothing that confers great benefit on the people than the mitigation of the small-pox epidemics which from time to time still work such havoc among the juvenile population.

DISPENSARIES.

There are now 131 Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries supported by Darbars in Rajputana, three more than in the previous year. Two new institutions have been opened in Jodhpore, and the Agency Dispensary at Bikanir, which is kept up by that Darbar, has been added to the list of Native States dispensaries.

The Bhagwan Dass Hospital in Bikanir City has been completed and opened, the Dholpur Hospital has been completed, an out dispensary has been rebuilt in the Jeypore State, and the Residency Hospital at Jodhpore has been newly built. The Crosthwaite Hospital at Sirohi is under construction, and a new wing is being added to the Hewson Hospital at Jodhpore.

Two new dispensaries are to be opened by the Jodhpore Darbar during the current year, the Sirohi Darbar is about to rebuild the Sheogjunj Dispensary, another out-dispensary is to be rebuilt in Jeypore, and it is hoped the Bhurtpore Hospital will be completed before the end of the year.

NUMBER TREATED.

In the 131 hospitals and dispensaries supported by the Native States of Rajputana, 13,890 in-door and 889,308 out-door patients were treated against 14,012 and 889,075 in and out-door in the previous year.

The slight falling off in in-door patients can be accounted for by the reduction which has taken place in the population of some of the famine-stricken districts on account of migration from these to Sindh, Malwa and other places. If the year had been normal, the increase in out-patients would have been much greater than that shewn, both on account of the new institutions opened and the increasing popularity of the old ones.

DISEASES.

MALARIAL FEVERS AND SPLEEN DISEASES.

As usual malarial fevers and spleen diseases were the most common ailments seen at the dispensaries: these affections gave rise to 15 per cent. of the total treated, the same as in the previous year, and to 9 against 7 per cent. of the total deaths.

DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.

Four per cent. of the total treated were due to diarrhœa and dysentery as in the previous year, but there was a reduction in the deaths from these causes, *viz.*, 20 against 23 per cent. in 1895.

LUNGS AND RESPIRATORY DISEASES.

Seven per cent. of the total treated suffered from lungs and respiratory diseases against 8 per. cent in the previous year, and the deaths from these causes rose to 24 from 23 per cent.

CHOLERA.

There were 6,787 cases of cholera reported from Native States, 3,798 of which had proved fatal. The disease appeared in 8 States, *viz.*, Bikanir Marwar, Meywar, Sirohi, Jhallawar, Kotah, Dungarpore, and Bhurtpore: it began in Bikanir in the cold weather and there were many cases in that State in January: it broke out among the work-people on the Shambhar Lake in April, and extended to many districts of Marwar where it continued till the end of October. Meywar also suffered severely, and Kotah had cases till late in October 1896.

The disease is said to have been carried from Marwar into Oodeypore by a wedding party.

BUBONIC PLAGUE.

Three deaths occurred from plague in December, two cases were taken out of the Bombay train at Abu Road and a third died between Abu Road and Ajmere.

SMALL-POX.

Cases of small-pox were reported from 17 States, and there were 4,021 deaths from this disease against 1,929 in the previous year.

LEPROSY.

There were 791 cases of leprosy treated in all the hospitals and dispensaries of Native States against 788 in 1895 and 754 in 1894. The increase is not marked and there is nothing special to record regarding this disease.

SNAKE POISONING.

Strychnia has not been found so successful in the treatment of snake bite in Rajputana as Dr. Mueller's results would have led us to hope; the drug seems merely to act as a stimulant as it does in other conditions of great depression, and it does not appear to have any special antidotal properties. The difference in the results obtained from this remedy in Australia and this country can be accounted for by the greater virulence of the venom of many of the Indian snakes.

OPERATIONS.

The classification of operations into major and minor has been discontinued by order of the Government of India.

There has been a very satisfactory increase in operative surgery in the States of Rajputana. During the year under report operations have risen from 56,007 to 59,133 with a mortality of only .73 per mille.

Of these, 1,672 were eye operations, 90.19 per cent. of which were successful; there were 49 litholapaxies and 65 lithotomies performed, 96.08 and 81.84 per cent. of which were successful.

Eye operations were successfully performed by one Lady Doctor, three Female Hospital Assistants, 13 Medical Officers and Officiating Medical Officers, four Assistant Surgeons and ten Hospital Assistants.

The Jeypore returns show much the largest number of operations as has hitherto been the case, and Jodhpore stands second. Oodeypore, Bikanir, Kotah, Jhallawar, Ulwar, and Deoli have all contributed to the increase mentioned above.

EXPENDITURE.

The expenditure on hospitals and dispensaries rose from R2,73,100 to R2,99,326, and the increase was mainly due to the building of the Bhagwan Dass Hospital in Bikanir City, which was completed during the year under report.

Of the above sum, R82,625 were expended in Bikanir, R59,878 in Jeypore, R28,472 in Jodhpore, R26,320 in Oodeypore, R18,952 in Kotah, R17,194 in Ulwar, and R16,837 in Bhurtore. The average cost of each case treated was 5 annas 4 pies, and of each diet 1 anna 10 pies.

SALE OF QUININE AT POST OFFICES.

Quinine was sold at 132 against 118 Post Offices in the previous year. A total of 359 parcels, equal to 36,618 doses of five grains each, was disposed

of against 341 parcels, equal to 34,782 doses, in the previous year. The greatest sales were effected in Meywar, but there were some considerable sales in other States near the Railway. Arrangements have been made to continue the sales during the present year.

JAILS.

Returns have been received from 20 jails in the Native States of Rajputana, one more than in the previous year, *viz.*, Dungarpore Jail.

There is now only one jail from which regular reports are not received, and it is a very small prison at Kushalgarh, where only a few prisoners are confined.

The daily average number of prisoners in all jails rose from 4,556·76 to 4,792·23, and the cases treated in hospital from 3,542 to 5,750. The daily average sick rose very considerably from 126·12 to 225·55, and the death-rate rose from 28·09 to 28·17 per mille, a very trifling increase.

Malarial fevers and spleen gave rise to 21 against 33 per cent. of the total treated in hospital, respiratory diseases to 10 against 12 per cent., and dysentery and Diarrhoea to 14 against 13 per cent. in the previous year.

Of the total deaths, 9 per cent. were due to malarial fevers, against 10 per cent. in the previous year, 26 against 33 per cent. to lungs and respiratory diseases, and 33 against 29 to dysentery and diarrhoea.

The Jail at Banswara was the most unhealthy in Rajputana during the year under report: the death-rate of this was nearly twice as high as in any other jail, *viz.*, 131·10.

The death-rate was below the average of both this and the previous years in Tonk, Kishengarh, Jeypore, Ulwar, Bikanir, Dungarpore, Karauli, and Jodhpore; and above the average in Bundi, Oodeypore, Kotah, Dholpur, Jhalrapatan, Bhurtpore, Pertabgarh, Sirohi, Jaisalmer, Shahpura, and Banswara.

There were 24 cases of cholera in jails of Rajputana States, 9 of which proved fatal, *viz.*, 15 cases and 6 deaths in Bhurtpore Jail, 7 cases and 2 deaths in Oodeypore Jail, and 2 cases and 1 death in Jhalrapatan Jail.

The scale of diet has been increased in some jails, greater attention is being paid to ventilation, and to overcrowding which has been so detrimental to the health of the prisoners in many of the old jails: the water-supply and jail gardens are receiving more careful supervision in many States. Great progress has been made in jail management in the States of Rajputana during recent years, and many of the jails are in good condition; there are still some, however, which require more attention. Recent reforms are particularly noticeable in the Bhurtpore Jail, where the Medical Officer on special duty has done excellent work in this direction.

FEMALE HOSPITALS AND MEDICAL EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

The Juswant Hospital for women was opened at Jodhpore by Her Excellency Lady Elgin on the 24th of November last: it can accommodate over 50 in-patients, and there is an out-patient department; it is well supplied with medicines and appliances, and much good work has already been done in it, Miss Adams, M.D., has been appointed to the charge of this hospital, and endeavours are being made to obtain a female practitioner to assist her.

Miss Perry has held charge of the Walter Hospital for women at Oodeypore throughout the year : she has done much good work there under difficulties, as her Female Hospital Assistant has been absent for a long time and she has had no qualified hand to assist her.

Miss Dissent, M.D., has held charge of the Lady Dufferin Hospital at Ulwar throughout the year. She and the Female Hospital Assistants under her have done excellent work, both in the hospital and among the people at their own homes. This hospital has been enlarged and a Lady Elgin ward has been added to it for purdah women.

Miss Bose, M.B., continues to do good work in the Walter Hospital for women at Tonk.

Female Hospital Assistants are employed at Jeypore, Kotah, Bikanir, and Bhurtpore, and a qualified European Nurse at Sirohi. The Karauli Dispensary for women is still closed on account of the difficulties of obtaining an Hospital Assistant on the pay offered.

Jeypore has fallen greatly behind the other important States in medical aid for women. There is yet no women's hospital in that large and important capital. It is also to be regretted that the fine Victoria Hospital at Kotah is still in charge of a Female Hospital Assistant.

A Lady Doctor is employed by the Raja of Khetri, but there is no women's hospital established; it is proposed, however, to remedy this defect, and also to employ a Female Hospital Assistant under the Lady Doctor to assist in treating the purdah women there.

Two female pupils are being educated at Agra by the Bikanir Darbar for employment in that State, and other Darbars are endeavouring to get candidates with sufficient education to pass the preliminary examination. Female education has, however, hitherto received very little attention in Rajputana, and we must rely for some time yet on girls from outside to supply the Medical Subordinate Department with qualified female practitioners.

IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.

The four regiments of Cavalry, the Camel Corps, the Transport Corps, and the two regiments of Imperial Service Infantry have all got good well equipped hospitals, and these have been regularly inspected by the Administrative Medical Officer.

A. ADAMS, M.D., Surgeon-Lieut.-Col.,
Offg. Administrative Medical Officer in Rajputana.

